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LABOR DEPARTMENT REMAINS SILENT ON O'CALLAGHAN CASE

No Statement on Day That Was to Be His Last in United States—Part Attributed to Secretary to the President in the Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nothing developed yesterday to break the veil of mystery and secrecy surrounding the activities of the Department of Labor with regard to the deportation from the United States of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who is said to be conducting a speaking campaign despite assurances given last week by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, that Sunday, February 13, was the last day Mr. O'Callaghan would be allowed to remain in the United States.

Neither the Secretary nor any of his subordinates was available yesterday. No information of any definite character could be secured. Following conferences at the Labor Department on Saturday, in which the lawyers representing Mr. O'Callaghan took part, the only information given the public was that the "situation is unchanged." There was no attempt to explain the situation or to state with precision what the actual status of the stay-away is. On the other hand, there was no comment by the Department of Labor on dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor to the effect that the Secretary had definitely stated in conversation with a United States Senator that Mr. O'Callaghan would not be permitted to remain here beyond Sunday, February 13, and that failure on his part and on the part of his lawyers to carry out the order would lead to the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of the "seaman" stay-away.

Prolonged Conferences

Counsel for Mr. O'Callaghan, namely, Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia and Judge J. T. Lawrence of Norfolk, Virginia, spent a busy day in Washington on Saturday. They had prolonged conferences with officials of the Department of Labor. They maintained the same silence the department did with regard to the purpose and the outcome of their visit.

The situation is "unchanged," counsel remarked with a degree of emphasis that seemed to indicate that the case was still in the hands of the Department of Labor and that the amount of information that should be given to the public, the lawyers, however, did add one particular, namely that they were unaware that a deportation order had been issued.

The belief is that the Department of Labor knows what is going on, and it is forecast that within the next 24 hours the Secretary of Labor will announce what action has been taken. In view of the fact that the statement to the United States Senator has not been denied by Secretary Wilson and in view of the fact that the assurance was specific in character, it is still possible that Mr. O'Callaghan and his counsel may be using statements to the effect that his stay will be prolonged as a smoke screen to conceal his departure. This, in view of all the circumstances, is the most plausible theory of the situation for the moment, and it is more than probable that it will be borne out.

It became known yesterday that a high official of the Department of Labor had gone to New York. There is a possibility that the visit is connected with the departure of Mr. O'Callaghan, as it was stated that a representative of the Department of Labor would cooperate with the immigration authorities in supervising the exit of this distinguished seaman. It is deemed inconceivable that the Secretary of Labor should let the case hang fire and delay deportation in view of the attitude taken by President Wilson, in view of the State Department being sustained, and in view of the statement issued indicating that he would be promptly deported, following the conference at the White House.

It is currently stated here that Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, acted as principal in having Mayor O'Callaghan paroled in order that he might come to Washington to testify before the Villard Committee of One Hundred after the court of special inquiry at Norfolk, Virginia, had adjudicated him liable to immediate deportation.

Mr. Tumulty's Part

Mr. Tumulty's activities as a liaison officer between the Sinn Féin element and the Department of Labor were revealed through persons connected with that department, who allege that the secretary to the President was largely responsible for the course which the case took after the decision of the special court of inquiry. Besides, it is stated that certain papers connected with the case, which are a matter of record, but which were not available yesterday, bear notations indicating that Mr. Tumulty on the day of the decision by the board of inquiry called on Secretary Wilson and asked him to parole the Lord Mayor of Cork.

This fact has been published and has brought no denial from Mr. Tumulty. According to the current version of the incident, Mr. Tumulty, in asking that Mr. O'Callaghan be pa-

roled, acted entirely on his own initiative and without consultation with the President, who did not know of the incident until Secretary Wilson called it to his attention at the Cabinet meeting, when the controversy between the State Department and the Labor Department over the O'Callaghan case came up.

Misleading Situation

Apparently the Secretary of Labor took it for granted that the order from Mr. Tumulty was by direction of the President. It was only after he told the President of the incident that he realized that the secretary to the President had acted without authority, it is stated. It was in view of this misleading situation, it was said, that the President granted the Secretary of Labor some degree of discretion in the particular case of Mayor O'Callaghan; that is, to the date of his departure, while declaring against the management of the case and sustaining the stand taken by the State Department.

Annotations on the papers in the case clearly indicate that at a certain time, on a certain day, namely, the day of the decision of the special court of inquiry, officials of the Department of Labor became very busy; there were hurried telephone conversations with the authorities at Newport News, as well as urgent telegrams. Prior to this the case had taken the normal course, but at this point it was all hurry and urgency. The coincidence serves to substantiate the fact, that some one intervened at an important point in this singular affair.

Mr. O'Callaghan Speaks in Yonkers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—So far as could be learned last night, the Lord Mayor of Cork was still in this country, having filed a speaking engagement in Yonkers in the afternoon. He left Buffalo, New York, where he said he intended to remain in this country for some time, on Saturday, arriving at Jersey City on Saturday night. At the hotel he ordinarily uses, in this city, it was said yesterday afternoon that he had not appeared, and it was thought that he had stayed on the Jersey side. Later it was learned that he was to speak in Yonkers.

The Lord Mayor is quoted as having told friends that he would not fall back on what he considered to be his right to appeal for asylum in this country as a political refugee. For him it is said that everybody's attention would have been focused on him if he had left the country at the time he was supposed to have done so. He would be satisfactory to the Washington officials. His speaking dates for this week have been canceled and he may drop out of sight, as Eamonn de Valera did.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP PROVED

Lord Reading Tells English-Speaking Union How United States Aided Britain During War by Sending Silver to India

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Earl of Reading, Viceroy designate of India, was entertained to a farewell dinner by the English-Speaking Union last night at the Hyde Park Hotel. Winston S. Churchill, who has been elected president of the union, presided, and messages bearing warm tributes to Lord Reading were read from the Premier, William Howard Taft, president of the American branch of the English-Speaking Union, and from the United States Ambassador, John W. Davis, who was represented by Mrs. Davis.

Lord Reading and Mr. Churchill dwelt on the world's need for Anglo-American friendship, the former stating that, if so minded, he could tell of American good will to Britain in the war, each incident more deeply impressive of American generosity and friendliness. One such incident, which has never before been divulged publicly, occurred when insidious propaganda was endeavoring to create dissension in the British Empire and there was a serious scarcity of silver in India.

"We were hard pressed, very hard pressed," he said, "to find the metallic reserve necessary in India. It was essential that the paper note could be convertible immediately into the silver rupee. The only means of obtaining silver was from the vaults of the American Treasury and that required a special act of Congress. The necessary act was passed promptly and millions of ounces of silver were released, shipped to India—a country with which America had no concern—simply because America saw how necessary it was at that particular moment."

After emphasizing the need that both countries, England and America, should understand each other so that the ideals of Anglo-American unity be guaranteed for all time, Lord Reading concluded with a reference to his task in India and said it would be his aim to do all he could to help the peoples in this great dependency and that there justice must reign supreme.

DELAY EXPECTED IN COUNCIL ON TURKEY

British Refusal to Receive Two Turkish Delegations May, It Is Said, Involve Postponement of the Allied Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Saturday).—There seems little doubt that the London conference on Oriental affairs will be postponed until after the meeting with the Germans. Instead of taking place on February 21, a more likely date is March 10. This, at least, is the information received in Paris, where there is certainly no desire to postpone fulfillment of the terms of the treaty.

Reasons given for the delay include the opposition of the British Government to the reception of two missions, one from Constantinople and the other from Ankara. The Kemalists and Turks, who regard the Sultan as the supreme authority, must see themselves in accord and officially send only one delegation, which will be, however, it is composed, regarded as the mouthpiece of the Ottoman Government.

Apparently it will not be easy for the Nationalist and European Turks to put themselves in accord. It is stated that the mission from Ankara will stay for a few days at Rome, where emissaries of both Constantinople and Ankara are assembling in congress, endeavoring to agree about modifications to the Treaty of Sevres, which shall be demanded. The time seems to be too short to begin the London conference until next month. A complicating situation is the French success against the Kemalists at Antab in Cilicia. There are 70,000 inhabitants in the town, which has just surrendered. Since May, it has been besieged. The Kemalists had violated the armistice entered into with the French. Prolongation of the siege helped Kemal in his propaganda and the fall of the fortress is a severe blow to him. Security of Aleppo and of the railway is acquired by this success.

But French political opinion is not disposed to push matters further. French footing in Cilicia is uncertain and the authorities at home do not desire to remain in conflict with Kemal. It is pointed out that England is leaving Mesopotamia and is about to see the Arab situation. France is opposed to Emir Feisal becoming King under British auspices in a country contiguous with Syria. France cannot rely upon Greece. Therefore, when she sees the difficulties surrounding her task in Syria, she comes to the conclusion that she must make friends with the Turks. The French is really choosing between the Arabs and the Turks, though she must eventually conciliate Arab opinion. She is afraid too of the spread of Bolshevism, from Persia and from Armenia, to the whole Turkish Empire in Asia Minor.

French Plans for Cilicia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Sunday).—Practically all commentaries on the French successes in Cilicia insist that, far from wishing to take advantage of them, France only wishes to withdraw definitely from Cilicia. It is this desire of evacuation which causes her to seek an accord with the Nationalists, though in retreating from Cilicia the situation in Syria is to be strengthened.

It is openly stated in most newspapers that from a revision of the Treaty, a strong Turkey should emerge friendly to France and a rampart against Russia. With regard to the

date, it is explained at the Quai d'Orsay that the news of a lengthy postponement came through Italy. England is not disposed to accord such a delay. Nevertheless it is expected that there will be some postponement.

SECRETARY COLBY ISSUES A DENIAL

Stories of Alleged Misconduct by French Colonial Troops, He Says, Are Largely Propaganda Originating in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Stories of alleged misconduct on the part of French colonial troops, in the occupied area of Germany, were not only denied but branded as "very largely anti-French propaganda" by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in a letter to Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri. The letter, made public on Saturday, declares that such stories "originate not in the occupied territory, but in Berlin." "Inasmuch as it is the understanding of the department that there are no Negro troops remaining in the occupied area, and no recent examples of misbehavior have been brought forward," the letter continued, "it would appear that it must be part of a widespread propaganda directed against the French."

Text of Letter

The letter in full read as follows: Hon. Selden P. Spencer, the United States Senate.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4, 1921, referring to reports of misconduct of French Negro troops in the occupied portion of Germany.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the department is in receipt of many letters from individuals and from societies concerning this matter, all of which letters are answered as soon as length in order to correct misunderstandings. As soon as the first complaints were received an investigation was made and from reports received from diplomatic and American military sources it is understood that there are at the present time no black-troop units in the occupied territory. The French have removed such troops some time ago. It is believed, however, that there are certain German and Moroccan troops still employed in the army of occupation, such troops being Arab or a mixture of Arab, French and other nationalities, and including a large proportion of purely French soldiers. So far as is known, the Germans have made no accusations against the conduct of these troops.

Charges Refuted

The number of Senegalese troops in the occupied regions was never large. The specific attacks made against them in the German press have in most cases been refuted by investigations or by testimony on the part of responsible Germans, and where individuals have been found guilty they have been promptly punished. The American authorities in the Rhine-land understood that the stories of atrocities originate not in the occupied territory but in Berlin and appear to be very largely anti-French propaganda. This propaganda would appear to be carried on largely by the German-language press. Inasmuch as it is the understanding of the department that there are no Negro troops remaining in the occupied area and no recent examples of misbehavior have been brought forward, it would appear to be part of a widespread propaganda directed against France. I have the honor, etc.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

DEBT CANCELLATION REQUEST VERIFIED

Secretary of the Treasury Tells Senate Committee That British Government Approached the United States on the Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In addition to repeating a large part of the information that he had given the Senate Judiciary Committee earlier in the week, David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Saturday that the British Government had approached the United States on the subject of the cancellation of Allied debts.

The committee met in executive session, but it is understood that the entire matter of foreign loans and the policy of the Treasury Department in dealing with them was taken up in detail by Mr. Houston. The conduct of the inquiry regarding the cancellation of loans by the British Government is believed to have been informal and in the line of working out some plan by which the huge burdens which are embarrassing all governments could be dealt with. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated it as his opinion frequently that the only course open to him was to follow the law authorizing the Treasury Department to exchange the present allied certificates of indebtedness for long term notes. This was repeated to the committee on Saturday, according to information of a reliable character. It was in pursuance of some such plan that Judge Chalmers was to have come to the United States to confer with officials here.

The proposal for cancellation of war debts is nothing new. At the Paris Peace Conference it was brought up and it has been asserted in some quarters that President Wilson favored such a measure at that time, in the interest of peace and the restoration of normal conditions.

Members of the committee expressed themselves as well satisfied with the statements made by the Secretary, and in general, they expressed approval of his position, it is understood.

Cancellation Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The Nebraska House of Representatives by a unanimous vote, has gone on record as opposed to cancellation by the United States of any world war debt owing to Germany. The resolution declares that in furnishing food, munitions and credit, and spending \$30,000,000,000 itself, the United States did its share. The resolution recites that it is a sound rule of financial responsibility for both public and private debt that places payment upon the party making the expenditure, and that wholesale cancellation would remove restraint from future financial transactions between nations and form a dangerous precedent.

SPLIT IN FRENCH LABOR FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Friday).—A serious situation has developed in the Confédération Générale du Travail. The same quarrel has broken out as wrecked the Socialist Party. In the federation, however, the revolutionists were in minority.

The majority of reasonable trade unions, menaced by the group which takes its orders from Moscow, has last decided to expel the Communist minority.

At the national committee meeting of the federation, there has been voted a motion which declares that all trade union organizations which adhere to the Syndicalist section of the Communist International must be expelled from the federation. The Communists will not be so easily excluded. In the Socialist Party, they were in a majority, but in the federation, they believe that, as the minority, it is better tactics to remain and spread Bolshevist propaganda in the hope of capturing the whole machinery.

They have therefore made a declaration protesting against the decision of exclusion and announcing that they will remain in the federation until the Lille congress. The question arises whether they will be allowed to take part. In the meantime, they will work hard to convert other members of the federation with the hope of their turning the organization, and in their turn excluding the Moderates, who are headed by Leon Jouhaux. It may be taken as an encouraging sign that the federation is trying to purge itself of its extremists. It has been rather badly hit by the recent government action. Its ranks are depleted, but it refuses courageously to allow itself to be made a vehicle for Bolshevism.

APPROPRIATION SEXTUPLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The agricultural appropriation as approved on Saturday by the Senate agricultural committee carries nearly \$206,000,000 more than the \$33,000,000 House total. The principal increase voted by the committee are \$200,000,000 for purchase by the Treasury of federal farm loans bonds and \$5,000,000 for loans to buy seed grain for farmers in drought-stricken areas.

CHANGES MADE IN BRITISH MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The expected Cabinet changes have now been announced. Viscount Milner's resignation as Secretary of State for the Colonies is coupled with that of Walter Hume Long as First Lord of the Admiralty, whose place is taken by Lord Lee of Fareham. As already cabled, Winston S. Churchill takes Lord Milner's place at the Colonial Office.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans is now Secretary of State for War, and Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen follows Lord Lee as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

PROSPECT OF NEW PARTY IN ENGLAND

Inclusion of Lord Robert Cecil in Opposition, When Parliament Opens, May Facilitate Rise of Anti-Coalition Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday).—On Monday, Mr. Lloyd George entertains his ministerial colleagues to dinner at 10 Downing Street, and on Tuesday, King George opens Parliament. The new session promises to be of exceptional interest. The Labor Party is determined at the outset to denounce the government's efforts to provide for the 1,060,000 unemployed as tinkering. A severe fight will no doubt follow on the Key Industries Bill, which will be the first important measure tackled. This bill is promised to British manufacturers to protect them against the dumping of foreign goods into Britain to undercut the home market on industries which were almost entirely in German hands before 1914. It will come at a time when there is a passion among the British public for cheap goods.

Another disputed measure will seek to remodel railroad working and management, without nationalizing the railroads. There may also be the postponed measures for liquor reform and reconstruction of the Second Chamber, both of which are difficult subjects for the government.

Irish Problems

The shadow of continued trouble in Ireland is also falling across the new session, as it hung over that of 1920. But Mr. Lloyd George is in good heart and indomitably plucky. He has appeared to the nation to maintain unity in order to overcome the great dangers which still threaten the country and empire. This was his appeal before the general election of 1918, and now there is a growing disposition to question whether the dangers are not exaggerated for political purposes. His critics say that government by coalition of Liberals and Tories is not reducing the dangers, but is terribly expensive. The Asquithian Liberals and the Labor Party regard his government as becoming increasingly reactionary, and allege that, in finance, foreign policy, and armaments, the Coalition Liberal is indistinguishable from the Coalition Tory.

A new feature of great significance, when Parliament opens, will be the advent of Lord Robert Cecil to a position opposite the government. Hitherto this leading champion of the League of Nations, who is also heading the campaign for economical government, has sat behind ministers. He has now definitely announced his break with the Coalition. He stands, as the Asquithians do, for a return to the pre-war system of government by party, with a clear-cut set of political ideas, instead of the existing system of a combination of parties, based on a compromise of conflicting convictions.

Despite the government's immense majority, and Mr. Lloyd George's undoubted mastery of the House of Commons, belief in the Coalition is waning. The new session may decide whether a new permanent party can be formed by fusion of the present Coalition opposites.

Significant By-Elections

Two absorbing by-elections, now in progress, will influence the prospects of the session. On Friday, voting to fill the Cardigan vacancy will show whether Mr. Lloyd George still commands the support of his own Wales. The Coalition nominee is his former private secretary, who is fighting the Asquithian Liberal. Welsh revolvers assert that Mr. Lloyd George is living in the Tory camp, whose atmosphere has smothered his idealism. The other election is in Woolwich, London, where J. Ramsay MacDonald is trying to win his reentry to Parliament. He is considered to be, apart from his pacifism, one of the greatest Labor statesmen in England, and his return would strengthen the Labor Party in the House. His opponent is Capt. R. Gee, Coalition Unionist.

ALASKAN NOT ENTITLED TO SEAT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—George E. Griggs, D. democratic delegate from Alaska, is not entitled to his seat in the House, the Elections Committee reported on Saturday after long investigation. The committee held that James Wickersham, Republican, had been duly elected to serve in the present Congress, which expires on March 4.

ACTIVE OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT ON THE IRISH QUESTION

Official Optimism as to Pacifying Effect of New Home Rule Act Challenged by Increasing Force of the Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Critics of the government's Irish policy have been stimulated to fresh activity by the compulsory enrolment of Irishmen in martial law areas and the fixing of responsibility upon them for warning the military authorities of any ambushes that may be in preparation. Indications are plentiful that these critics contemplate a grand attack upon the government when Parliament opens on February 15, for, since the House of Commons rose, the situation has gone from bad to worse and those who, relying upon the optimistic official view that ruthless suppression of the so-called extremist faction in Ireland would soon rally the moderate elements to the support of the Government of Ireland Act and bring peace to Southern Ireland, are beginning to be restive.

The action of John Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, in sending to the Premier a demand that an inquiry be held into the shooting of two railwaymen in Ireland, under threat of strike, is symptomatic of Labor feeling on the Irish question. Labor has been most active in demanding from the government a public, independent inquiry into the state of Ireland, and in spite of the fact that special funds had to be raised for the purpose, has just concluded a campaign of meetings in the most favorable parts of the provinces, including Yorkshire, Lancashire, Scotland, and South Wales.

This campaign has not had a "good press," but full meetings of attentive listeners are claimed to have constituted sufficient repayment for the organizers' efforts to arouse public opinion. A final "monster" meeting will be held in the Albert Hall on Tuesday, from which members of Parliament will be able to judge the strength of the rising opposition to the government's policy.

As an indication of the possibility of government optimism regarding the future of the Southern Irish Parliament being justified by events, it is interesting to note that a conference took place at a private conference in Dublin on Wednesday under the auspices of the Irish Dominion League. Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that the Government of Ireland Act is not merely unacceptable, but constitutes a grave invasion of such national rights as remained to Ireland under the Treaty of Union, 1800.

The general sense of the meeting, it is understood, was against working the Southern Parliament. Discussion took place on the advisability of candidates entering the election for the set purpose of securing a body of elected representatives, who, while not agreeing to work the act, could be used as a constituent assembly with a fresh electoral mandate to state the Irish demands authoritatively. Final decision was postponed till the situation is further defined.

Inquiry Demanded
Railwaymen Threaten Strike to Compel Inquiry Into Irish Shooting
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—After considering the advisability of backing up the threat of John Bromley, of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, of direct action unless the government institutes an inquiry into the shooting incident of Mallow, Ireland, before Tuesday next, the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen decided in favor of parliamentary action, and J. H. Thomas, secretary of the union, announced that the executive has communicated with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, asking for an immediate investigation. The executive has instructed Mr. Thomas to raise the whole issue in Parliament, with a view to pressing for a full public inquiry, not only to investigate this particular incident and to insure protection for railwaymen in the execution of their duty, but also to investigate the whole position of Ireland.

The Mallow shooting affair arose in the form of reprisals by crown forces when the Sinn Féiners, in attacking Captain King, the county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and wounding him, killed his wife, who was with him. The railwaymen are alleged to have been mustered by uniformed men, said to have been the "Black and Tans," and on being told to run the gauntlet, were fired on, two being killed and several wounded.

While Mr. Bromley has taken the drastic step of threatening a national strike to compel a public inquiry, it is pointed out that when the Sinn Féiners attacked members of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who were endeavoring to fulfill their duties, no threatening action was taken by Mr. Bromley, and in government circles it is supposed, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that pre-

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GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-pointed snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ored stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Mount Everest

The advance of civilization and the enterprise of the human race has shorn the wild places of the earth of most of their glamour and romance. The poles have been conquered and the clanking of the railway can be heard in the jungles of the Congo. It is true that vast tracks of great continents have yet to be accurately surveyed and mapped, yet there is really little work for the explorer proper left to do. There is little, but there is some, and man cannot yet claim to have gained foot on the highest point on the globe. This has yet to be done. The Royal Geographical Society in London has recently been planning an expedition with this object in view and one can only hope that in course of time their plans will successfully materialize.

Mr. Everest, however, the loftiest mountain in the world, is amply protected from attacks. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the actual physical difficulties which must be overcome before even the base of the huge massif is reached. Isolated as it is by miles of snow-covered mountains, mighty glaciers, great solitudes and raging torrents; several hundred miles by road and trackless slopes from the nearest centers of civilization, it would be no mean feat merely to pitch camp directly under its shadow.

Hitherto, however, there have been other obstacles to be surmounted before the approaches could even be tested. Mr. Everest is situated on the main axis of the Himalayas on the marches between Nepal and Tibet, and political difficulties have prevented the sending of any extensive expedition through either of these countries. Until the Tibet Frontier Mission penetrated to Lhasa in 1904 the attitude of Tibetans was too hostile to risk sending any expedition to Everest through that country. A treaty was then made with Russia which bound both the Russian and British governments to respect the integrity of Tibetan territory, but now the time for that treaty has lapsed, and thanks to the influence of Mr. C. A. Bell, who has been for many years a personal friend of all the chief Tibetan officials, and who is now at Lhasa, the Tibetan Government have cordially agreed to an expedition to attack Everest, using their territory as much as it likes. The Nepalese Government have been equally friendly, and so now these difficulties have been removed for the first time since the discovery of the mountain.

The story of the discovery of Mr. Everest is unique. Toward the end of the first half of the nineteenth century the Survey of India commenced a systematic triangulation of all the Himalayan peaks. Observations are taken in the field and the results compiled and computed afterward. In 1849 no less than six different observations of a certain distant and apparently insignificant mountain in the Nepal Himalayas were made from the plains of Bengal. It takes time to get out and calculate the results in a computing office, and so it was not until 1853 that one of the computers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India at Dehra Dun came to the superintendent with the news that a certain peak had been discovered to be over 29,000 feet in height, and was, therefore, higher than any other known mountain. In no case had one of the actual observers imagined, when he took his readings through the telescope of his theodolite, that he was actually gazing at the highest point on the globe.

It has always been the invariable custom of the Survey of India to assign to every geographical feature its true local or native name, but Sir Andrew Waugh, then the Surveyor-General, was suddenly confronted with the problem of christening a peak which was the highest on the earth which had no local or native name that surveyors were able to discover, and accordingly he named it after his former chief, Sir George Everest, the celebrated geodesist. This name, however, was not to pass unchallenged. Mr. Hodgson, who had been for many years political officer in Nepal, declared that the mountain had a native name and this name was Devadhunga. In 1855 Hermann von Schlagintweit visited Nepal and took observations of snow peaks from near Katmandu. He saw Hodgson's Devadhunga and identified it as Everest, but declared that its native name was Gaurisankar, and for many years the highest mountain was marked on maps as "Gaurisankar or Everest." In 1905, however, Lord Curzon sent Captain Wood of the Indian Survey to Nepal to settle the

question and Captain Wood found that the mountain called Devadhunga by Hodgson and Gaurisankar by Schlagintweit was a peak 36 miles away from Everest and only 23,440 feet in height, which had long been known to the Indian Survey as Peak No. 20. After this there was no room for doubt. Mistakes such as the above are very easy to make when looking at so many snow-capped mountains, and Schlagintweit repeated it when he painted his famous picture of Everest. Here, the unfortunate thing was that the mountain he painted is clearly Makalu, and not Everest.

In still more recent years attempts have been made to produce a local Tibetan name for Mt. Everest, namely, Jomogangkar; but in 1904 the surveyors attached to the Tibet Frontier Mission made the most careful inquiries, and were unable to find any such name applied to the great Himalayan peak. On the other hand the native explorer, Kishen Singh, found a mountain in the interior of Tibet, 215 miles northeast of Mt. Everest, which the Tibetans undoubtedly did call Jomogangkar, and this peak has been shown on all maps of Tibet since 1872.

After 70 years of controversy no true native name has been produced for Mt. Everest. As each one came up it was shown to be inapplicable and the evidence against it was in every case overwhelming. Consequently it seems a pity that the beautiful Times Atlas, which is now in the course of publication in London, should fall into Schlagintweit's old error and mark Everest with the alternative name of Gaurisankar, in spite of the indisputable fact that Gaurisankar is 36 miles away from Everest and over 5500 feet lower.

Such is the history of the discovery of the world's highest mountain. The men who gazed at it did not realize its greatness, and the few natives who dwelt almost in its shadow had not considered it even worthy of a name.

G. BURBANK.

THE MOTOR HOME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
It is no longer an humorous exaggeration to say that a family lives in its automobile—at least not in the case of those families that are actually doing it. And their number is increasing. I do not know any of them myself, nor have I met any of these lively homes perambulating my corner of the United States, but I read my newspaper. I turn the pages of my magazine, and I cannot escape the knowledge that houses, which I had hitherto considered fixed objects in the landscape, have taken unto themselves wheels, and nowadays go gallivanting wherever they feel like it.

"This annoying thought, but somewhat disconcerting to a home-body like me, who has only his two stout legs to get about on, and cannot hope, like the small, to carry his house with him. I foresee the time when children will throw a revised and up-to-date Mother Goose in which the erection of Jack's well-known house will start with the purchase of a motor truck on which to build it, and include



He moves his home in search of new employment

the kitchenette so neat, with pans and an oil stove all complete, without which node of these traveling homes can conduct their domestic business. To me, indeed, they seem a trifle crowded. I saw a picture of one the other day, with three members of the family waving their hands enthusiastically from the piazza—for the house had a piazza behind, with steps to let down when it stopped long enough—and some other member of the family looking out of each window. The idea seems to discourage hospitality, but I dare say the obvious lack of room for a guest will make no difference when moving homes become so common that the guests will naturally bring their houses and families along with them. Then the two houses can be drawn up side by side, the separating partitions folded out of the way in sections, the two dining rooms will become one, and the one dining room will be big enough for everybody.

And after the jolly social evening is over, the partitions will resume their former places, and each family will go to bed in its own house, where more ingeniously folding partitions will provide each member with a luxurious cubby hole in which to sleep. Men have written books, and I have read some of them, in which they allowed their imagination to play at large with the odd aspects of future civilization, but none, so far as I know, has ever foreseen the possibilities of perambulatory homes. A civilization in which people who nowadays live in apartments and have no place for an automobile would live in automobiles and have no need for an apartment; a new idea; and yet, in the ages before humanity settled down in permanent homes people used to live in tents, and go from place to place, driving their flocks in search of new pastures, and carrying their tents with them. So perhaps in the

future men in need of employment will travel in their wheeled houses to the places where workers are needed, and one of the serious problems of employment in the present age will be settled by this gypsy domesticity. The thing happens even now in individual cases: I heard only the other day of a man who had packed his family, a tent, and an oil stove aboard his little Ford car, and was off to Florida, where he expects to find work and to settle temporarily wherever he finds it.

It is not difficult to imagine communities of these traveling workmen even as I have already seen pictures of communities of tourists, camped in and about their cars in the spaces that municipalities, with an eye to incidental trade, are already providing for them. Carrying a tent, to be sure, is not the same thing as mounting one's house on a motor truck, but it is a step in that direction, and as the number of householders on wheels increases, more and more of the present tent-dweller are likely to imitate them. And there is the example of the thrifty Chinese, so many of whom long ago solved the rent problem by living on boats and moving up and down the rivers. America has its homes on canal boats, some of them with white curtains and potted geraniums in the windows. I can picture white curtains in the windows of an automobile home, on wheels, but I am not so sure about the geraniums. As I have said, the little house-on-wheels seems to me a bit crowded already, and geraniums take up room.

Yet, after all, the man who uses his ingenuity to build him a habitation that can trundle about the country on a motor truck without taking up too much space on the country roads, follows the example of the Englishmen who have lived and roved in their caravan wagons, as indeed other caravanners have done before them. Nothing is new about this mode of life except the motor, and hardly anything could have been more timely for the increase of the custom than the present scarcity of houses and the high cost of living. Nor, by my reading, does the little wanderer of a home lack any of the modern conveniences. Ingenuity has so contrived some of them that they can be connected, wherever they stop, for any length of time, with the local water, electrical, gas and sewage systems. The wandering householder who has made connections may be said to have anchored his "boat," as current slang likes to call an automobile.

Personally I like to live in my permanent home. I like to cellar and like the up-stairs, I like to lie in bed at night, and hear the wind blow, and enjoy my conviction that it cannot blow my house over. Even the coziest arrangement by which the front seat of an automobile by day could be transformed into a berth by night seems less attractive. "To sleep," as Hamlet says, "perchance to dream" and suppose the dreamer dreams that he is driving a motor car in a race, and sat up in his berth, and grasped the convenient wheel, and pushed the convenient starter, and away went the little home in the dark! The possibility imparts a sense of insecurity.

And I question also, in the long run, whether the present saying that a "rolling home gathers no rent," which is a little misleading for one does not expect one's home to gather rent, however, one may regret that it pays it, will remain one of the advantages of this way of living. Something will have to be paid for anchorage: the landowner will still be a landlord. Even if families took to living in balloons, they would still have to fasten their homes to terra firma, and there would be more or less likelihood of profiteering in hitching posts.

"Yet 'tis a pleasant notion (for those who enjoy the picnic life and I certainly would do nothing to discourage it) I would read with interest a book which described a future state of civilization in which cities were composed largely of perambulatory houses, stopping a while here and a while there according to the business, occupation, or social whim of the householder. But I should not believe it. A house is a house, and for permanent occupancy you cannot persuade me that an automobile is "something just as good."

Inaugural Fashions

Mr. Harding, it seems, has been severely criticized during the recent tailors' convention because he has chosen, or his own tailor has chosen, to face the lapels of his evening clothes with silk; which, say the tailors assembled, is distinctly "small town fashion." If Mr. Harding has been at all embarrassed by this scorn (which is extremely doubtful) at least he is thereby following in the footsteps of the President whose simple inauguration he has chosen as a precedent. At evening dress of the first Lincoln inauguration, whose words have been preserved to us by Frederick Trevor Hill, described Lincoln's appearance thus:

"To me, at least, he was completely metamorphosed—partly by his own fault, and partly through the efforts of invidious friends and ambitious tailors. He was raising a crop of whiskers of the blacking-brush variety, coarse, stiff, and ungainly, in so doing spoiled, or at least seriously impaired a face which, though never handsome, had in its original state a peculiar power and pathos. On the present occasion the whiskers were reinforced by brand new clothes from top to toe; black dress coat instead of the usual frock; black cloth or satin vest; black pantaloons, and a glossy hat, just out of the box. To cap the climax of novelty he carried a huge ebony cane, with a gold head the size of an egg. In these, to him, strange habiliments, he looked so miserably uncomfortable that I could not help pitying him. Reaching the platform his discomfort was visibly increased by not knowing what to do with his hat and cane; and so he stood there, a target for 10,000 eyes, holding his cane in one hand and his hat in the other, the picture of helplessness and embarrassment."

THE HAYMARKET'S BI-CENTENARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Quite recently has been celebrated the two hundredth birthday of the old Haymarket Theater—not, of course, the familiar building with the columned porch, beneath which, for months past, London has been flocking to see "Mary Rose"; but the birthday of this with its predecessor, the original Haymarket, built by John Potter in 1720, on the site of the King's Head Inn. That primitive playhouse, which, seen from without, had the appearance of a private house, endured until after the retirement of the younger Colman, when the present theater was erected to Nash's design.

To readers of theatrical history



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
New Theater Royal Haymarket today

what memories those two centuries at these playhouses evoke! The tale begins with the French players: then, Fielding put on, at the Haymarket, his political burlesques, and so assailed Walpole, the Prime Minister, that the writer must be quelled by a dramatic censorship that still holds the British stage in check. With the mid-eighteenth century comes "the English Aristophanes," that clever buffoon, Samuel Foote, who, like Fielding, cared not whom he castigated.

One day the rumor passed that Samuel Johnson was to be the next victim, whereupon the actor received an enigmatic letter: "I will go from the boxes to the stage, and correct you before the audience." Foote promptly thought better of it. The angry doctor would willingly have borne malice, but could not keep it up. "The dog was so very comical," he told Boswell, "that I was obliged to laugh it out!" Foote, for all his faults, brought great popularity to the Haymarket, as did also his successors, the two George Colmans, of whom the younger, circa 1812, having ruined himself by extravagance, ruled his theater, for a time, from the King's Bench prison for debtors! But the Haymarket began, undoubtedly, with the rule of Benjamin Webster—grandfather of the present Ben Webster—who became its lessee in 1837, and remained so until March 14, 1853. Under him appeared upon its stage an array of beauty, and of talent, rarely surpassed in the history of any theater. He engaged there Macready, the Keans, the younger Matthews, the Keeleys, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Stirling, Charlotte Cushman, Helen Faucit, and many others of almost equal brilliance, one of his later triumphs being that famous play by Reade and Taylor, "Masks and Faces," in which Webster and Mrs. Stirling, as Triplet and Peg Woffington, reached their highest achievements in light comedy, and the actor-manager of the next night left before the curtain the delightful Charles Reade, who "wept for joy" at everybody's success.

After Webster came Buckstone, and Sothorn's Dundreary; and then in 1850, another important management, when the Bancrofts who, with the help of Robertson, were the pioneers of a great British dramatic revival, migrated to the Little Prince of Wales Theater, off Tottenham Court Road, reconstructed the Haymarket, revived there "Caste" and "The Rivals," before putting on a new comedy, by young Arthur Pinero, namely "Lords and Commons."

From that time the theater has been controlled by Herbert Tree, by Cyril Maude, and Frederic Harrison, and finally by Mr. Harrison alone, all of whom have worthily maintained its great traditions. Brilliant indeed is the list of names connected with the house, and brilliant has been its histrionic record; for, as a recent leader-writer in the Daily Telegraph pointed out, the Haymarket, from generation

to generation, has been under the management of men who were no mere speculators, but such as knew, understood and loved the theater, and worked boldly and conscientiously for the honor and credit of the English stage.

THE EXPERTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The art Director and the art Critic were talking things over. One pair of boots was on the fender and the other half-way up to the chimney-piece, resting on a bulge in the ornament which, judging by the scratches on it, would soon be a bulge no longer.

I have said that the Director and the Critic were talking things over, but that is not quite true; the Director was holding forth and the Critic was listening. There was great provocation for it because every one knows that an art director job is one of the loneliest in the world. His nearest neighbor is seldom less than a night's train journey away and he reveals in the back of his head the ideal of living out of sight of his neighbor's smoke in much the same way that Alexander Selkirk revelled in his island monarchy—at any rate, according to his soliloquy. Still it has to be admitted that the Director was holding forth and that is not a nice thing to say about any man; it has to be admitted, too, that the Critic's silence was a bit suspicious, and perhaps that is not any nicer, although the reason for it will appear later. What was more, the Director was holding forth about art experts, and the Critic, although he would not have admitted it, probably cherished a sneaking hope that he might be one some day.

"There is an appalling amount of 'tosh' about this picture experting business," the Director was saying. "This commercialization of art values has put an absolute premium on names; a great picture with a great name is priceless and a great picture without a name is worthless or worth less than a bad picture with a good name. The result is that everything from traditions to dictionaries is ransacked for new names, and bad pictures by great names—and they are legion—are called great pictures by new names just discovered round the corner or in the wilds of Umbria, and utterly nameless pictures are gayly ticked on to the great masters without the slightest thought of any artistic tomorrow. And the only warrant for it is that a group of painters had the same models, the same ideals and much the same technique—expertizing does the rest!"

The Critic murmured, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a grocer, but go on."

The Director went on: "Did you critics ever notice one result of this exploitation of names? Take a great master like Rembrandt, for the sake of an argument; Rembrandt had a good long life and painted a good lot of pictures. How many pictures did his contemporaries and followers paint, according to our counting? Precious few—and yet they painted as long as the master and there is no evidence to show that they were duffers; they certainly were popular. Why is it? It must be because we tack on to the masters the bulk of their followers' good work in order to sell it at high prices. Any honest dealer will tell you that this is a fact and yet it goes on and every one is easily convinced that his is the genuine picture, whatever may be said of the other plenty and mine. You see the temptation! Nothing is more easy than to stretch an evidence or contract a contradiction when there is the difference of hundreds and thousands between them."

The Critic's feet slipped off the bulge with a bang and he sat up and seized the poker and set the log fire roaring up the chimney while the Director gathered himself together again.

"It is this kind of thing that you guileless critics walk into with your mouths open and your eyes shut when your artistic salvation depends on your staying outside," the Director continued. "None of you has ever had any training as detectives, most of you would make rank bad Watsons; you all know the stories of Leonardo busts and Romney-Humphrey's trials and the morals of them are as sharp and plain as broken bottles on a garden wall they were duffers; they certainly were popular. Why is it? It must be because we tack on to the masters the bulk of their followers' good work in order to sell it at high prices. Any honest dealer will tell you that this is a fact and yet it goes on and every one is easily convinced that his is the genuine picture, whatever may be said of the other plenty and mine. You see the temptation! Nothing is more easy than to stretch an evidence or contract a contradiction when there is the difference of hundreds and thousands between them."

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IN SARAH FELL'S ACCOUNT BOOK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The searcher for a quiet corner wherein he may refresh himself "far from the madding crowd" will find such a refuge in the library of the Society of Friends situated within a stone's throw of one of London's busiest main-line stations in the heart of the city. No sound penetrates from the outer world; nothing is heard save the discreet turning of leaves by some searcher after truth, or the soft foot-fall of the librarian as she brings a volume that has been asked for. Among the special treasures possessed by the library are the original diaries of George Fox, the founder of the society.

Here, too, has been deposited, after many vicissitudes, a curious old vellum-bound household account book kept by one of Fox's step-daughters while they were all living at Swarthmoor Hall on the borders of Lancashire. The book, whose time-stained pages the visitor glanced through, dates from 1673 to 1678, and throws interesting sidelights upon life in those bygone days. It is very neatly written, and on one of the pages, in a comparatively modern handwriting it is stated that "this book was rescued from oblivion by ye care of a friend of Lancaster, Bridget Walley, who discovered it in the hands of a grocer there who was using it as waste paper."

Sarah Fell (one of the daughters of Judge Fell, owner of Swarthmoor Hall, whose widow married George Fox) the keeper of the accounts—which are entirely in her writing—was a methodical person, and endeavored to differentiate strictly between her mother's, her own, and her sister's expenditure. Farm work (the people "living in") was regarded by the justices at Quarter Sessions, and for women the pay was usually at the rate of 1d. a day, 2d. "with her meat and drink" being the maximum paid for such hard work as "mowing corn" and "shearing sheep." The modest sum of 4s. 2d. was expended on "the meals of two mowers (men) for three days;" Thomas Wilson, Wright, received 4s. "for hee and men four days in making carts and other work."

The Cambridge University Press are issuing the account book with comments and elucidations in a portly volume, but it is to be feared that the romance will evaporate somewhat, when the tattered old vellum covers are discarded, and the curious items with their quaint spelling appear in cold, modern print.

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KING'S SPEECH TO SPANISH CORTES

Monarch Promises Labor and Railway Reform and Deals With Spain's Troubles at Home and Aspirations Abroad

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Unusual interest attached to the speech from the throne at the opening of the newly-elected Spanish Parliament. The aspirations of Spain abroad and her difficulties at home were matters that could not be ignored in the royal address; they needed the most careful handling, and the policy of the government was a subject of the most critical speculation.

"Senators and Deputies," said King Alfonso, "our international relations are developed in circumstances of cordiality with all regularly-organized nations, our representation having been extended to the new states that have been constituted as the result of the war and which have deserved general recognition."

Currents of affection which have always existed between Spain and the Spanish-American republics have found occasion to manifest themselves splendidly and happily, as in the case of the special mission sent to Chile under the presidency of a member of my family to associate itself with the solemn commemoration of the glorious enterprise of Magellan. A practical confirmation of that effective intimacy among all the people of our race has been the special Postal Convention, carried through in Madrid during last November, and the work jointly accomplished at the meetings held in Geneva by the League of Nations for the official recognition of our common language. Thanks largely to this close conjunction of Spain with the states that have sprung from her spirit and her blood, our nation was designated at the outset to form part of the Council of the League of Nations, to which we belong only by virtue of a clause in the preliminary pact of the Peace Treaty."

From this the King's speech went on to say that the position that Spain occupied in the League should favor the development of her action, sometimes for the advancement of her own interests and legitimate rights and at others for that common work of peace and civilization which was incumbent upon all Christian states.

Work in Morocco

The speech was next directed to the subject of Morocco. "A very singular aspect of this work of civilization," he said, "is that which by our own part we have assumed in Morocco, defending primordial interests and rights of Spain which we have succeeded in seeing universally recognized, and it is very agreeable to me, gentlemen, to call your attention, upon which will necessarily follow your applause and your gratitude, to the great progress accomplished by this work during recent months. The martial effort of a self-denying and heroic army, cleverly associated, through the perpetuity of the high command, with the most effective political action, has brought territories and people which hitherto had refused and resisted into direct contact with our civilizing mission, and, judging by what is happening, we may be assured that we approach rapidly to the end of the sacrifices in blood and money that the nation has been making for the promotion of a sacred national purpose."

"With the material resistance smoothed away, and the moral contact established with the people with whom we are concerned in the functions of a protectorate, we must go forward rapidly to those works of culture and economic development which must yield, along with the satisfaction of welfare of the protected people, the guardian's compensation for the effort expended in the enterprise. In due course my government will give you a detailed account of the work accomplished and will propose appropriate measures for lightening the load that Spain is bearing and for entering upon those development works with a loan which, taking account of the present value of the resources of Morocco, will afford the necessary means for their immediate realization."

Army Reform

The address then dealt with the subject of army reform, stating that the successes in Morocco and the very firm international position of Spain permitted of an improvement in their military organization being undertaken, assuring the maximum efficiency to their armed force in case of need, while reducing to the lowest point the economic burden of the service as exemplified in the budget and in the way in which army service affected the economy of every family and every individual. The main features of the reform which would be submitted to Parliament would be a reduction of the period of military service to two years, with a revision of the system of exceptions and the improvement of military instruction during the period when the recruits were doing their service, the establishment of thorough reserve organizations and the adoption of an effective and practical system of mobilization.

But experience taught that the strength and utility of military institutions depended largely upon the moral state and the economic position of the country that nourished and sustained them, and it was the intention of the government, therefore, along with the military reforms, to submit proposals for the improvement of the moral state of Spanish society and to consolidate their undoubted economic prosperity. As examples of what was to be done in this way there would be a general codification of public edu-

cation, regard would be paid to the progressive evolution of official education, while methods would be modernized and sterile bureaucratic ways would be overthrown; there would be thorough reforms in the health laws in the sense of intensifying public and stimulating private action for the development of hygiene; and the Minister of Grace and Justice would manage, as of the greatest urgency for social defense, To Deal With Terrorism

The speech then foreshadowed modifications in the laws for the administration of justice, having regard to the new social difficulties that had arisen and deficiencies which had become notorious. The improper possession of arms would be suppressed, the responsibilities of individuals and societies would be determined, and laws would be passed for dealing with terrorism and those who profited by it. Along with this legislation for the repression of what ought for the love of humanity to be suppressed, the government would introduce new labor legislation and would present a bill for a labor contract which would take account of professional syndicalism and of the organizations which intervened when difficulties arose between the contracting parties.

The great question of the railway tariffs was disposed of in a few lines in the royal address. It was stated that special urgency would be applied to a bill for dealing with the unfortunate abnormality in the exploitation of the railways. It was indispensable that the service should be regularized and that the crisis should be settled, so that income and expenditure might be made to balance and the railway systems be provided with that fixed and movable material which they urgently needed in order to deal with the continual development of their traffic. This, however, would be only a part of the general program of policy in the matter of transports to be submitted to Parliament, into which program would enter the improvement of existing roads, the making of new subsidiary roads, new railways, direct, complementary and secondary, with the electric traction of all lines which it would be convenient to treat, the nationalization of their natural electric energies which were as a basis of their industrial reorganization, the improvement of their great ports of international traffic, an effective assistance of their merchant marine, and special protection accorded to services for commercial expansion by way of South Africa and the east. This policy of transports would be in its turn a part of a system of ways and means for the enhancement of the national wealth, a system that was only realizable by extraordinary measures the scheme for which would be presented in due course.

In its final terms the address referred briefly to the next budget and to the renewal of the conventions with the Banu of Morocco and with the Berbers, which would give opportunity for making an examination of the industrial and financial capacity of the state. The task set them was arduous, but they hoped that, having been permitted to escape from the war, they would be allowed also to remedy as far as they could its moral and economic consequences. It would be enough if all of them responded faithfully to the love and the appeal of their dear Spain.

TRADE UNIONS ASKED TO AID EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The Minister of Mines and Industries has addressed an appeal on behalf of the unemployed to trade unions, labor bodies, and associations of employers. Having referred to the distress arising from the abnormal prevalence of unemployment, especially on the Rand, the Minister appealed to all employers in every industry, and urged upon them, even at some sacrifice, if need be, to endeavor to employ one or more of the unskilled white men now unemployed. If employers give this appeal their sympathetic consideration, the present position would be considerably relieved.

He also directed a special appeal to trade unions earnestly to consider whether some slight relaxation of their rules or customs could be adopted, whereby some of those men may be employed on rough or less skilled work pertaining to their particular trade. He did not propose to suggest what class of work these men would specifically perform, but said he would be pleased to have suggestions from the unions if they are prepared to consider such relaxation. That there is a shortage of skilled labor in certain trades is well known, and not only would this scheme provide for the unskilled, but in some instances would improve the position of other skilled tradesmen. He felt confident, he said, that all sections would give this appeal the consideration it deserved, and hoped the trade unions would not view it from the narrow craft spirit, but rather from the wider national standpoint of the welfare of their less fortunate fellow workers. No doubt, if the necessary amicable arrangements could be made to introduce whatever safeguards might be considered necessary to preserve the trade union status, the government would be prepared to render whatever assistance was desired in this direction.

"The position has become so acute," he said, "that immediate action is necessary to prevent very serious distress. Municipalities and the provincial Administration are doing their utmost to assist in the immediate problem of relief, and the establishment of relief works is being planned. These measures are, however, only temporary and partial. What is needed is the adoption of means by which a large proportion of the white workers at present out of employment may be absorbed into and may find a permanent place in the expanding industries of South Africa, so as to reduce the necessity for temporary measures of relief to the utmost."

NEW VOICE HEARD IN WORLD POLITICS

Part Played by Canadian Delegates at Assembly of League of Nations Makes Impression Upon European Diplomats

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—A new factor has arisen in world politics and new ideals must now be reckoned with in diplomatic circles. That is the impression many delegates took away from the recent meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and that impression was gained after hearing the delegates of the Dominion of Canada. From the first speech made by N. W. Rowell, the Canadian delegates were listened to with the closest attention.

The leader of the Canadian delegates was Sir George Foster, who made two important speeches, one on Polish matters and the other on the budget of the League. Unlike Mr. Rowell, who gave expression of a more extemporaneous speaker, Sir George seemed to weigh each word carefully. The impression gained was that all three delegates desired to speak in every case dictated by honest conviction. It was this perhaps more than anything else which attracted their listeners so much.

Poland and the League

"Poland," declared Sir George Foster in making his appeal for that country, "never sold her soul to the oppressor." But this was not the only reason for his belief that Poland should be assisted by the League. "There is something higher than that," he said, "the spirit of humanity itself appeals to the great mass of mankind the world over for the helping hand and the guiding spirit toward the renovation of this portion of the world's afflicted community. Shall it be said that sorrow and suffering have been with us so long that the world has grown familiar with their forms and therefore we are not stirred with later appeals? Let it not be said that the gateways, the floodgates of the world's great heart of sympathy and emotion have been closed now that war has ceased."

No less favorable an impression was made by C. J. Doherty, who twice attracted the attention of the Assembly. The first occasion was the Canadian motion to eliminate entirely Article X of the Covenant; the second being delivered on the closing day of the Assembly during the discussion on mandates. His description of the duties of the mandatory powers was short and to the point.

A Sacred Trust

"There will be no more effective test of the sincerity of the League itself than will be found in the execution of those provisions with regard to the mandates and the faithful fulfillment of the trusts those mandates carry with them," he declared, emphasizing his regret that the commission of the League had refused to submit the draft mandates. Under the circumstances he could not but express the desire "that the territories to be held as mandatory territories shall be so held, not as the property of the person holding them but held with the full recognition that the holder holds them as a sacred trust for civilization."

On one occasion Mr. Rowell made a trenchant attack on European countries when certain proposals were put forward concerning the creation of certain "technical organizations." He declared that the people of Canada were not prepared to hand over the question of the dealing with these problems to a European committee. He knew it might be said that Canada should have confidence in European statesmen and leaders. But it was European policy, European statesmanship, European ambition that had brought about the war and from which they were still suffering. They must remember the price Canada had paid for European statesmanship trying to settle European politics.

Votes Should Be Binding

In dealing with the relations between the Assembly and the Council of the League, Mr. Rowell demanded that the votes of the delegates and the members of the Council should be binding upon their governments. "When they speak, their words should be the authority of their powers in any decisions they reach," he declared. Again it was Mr. Rowell who recognized just before a vote was taken upon a certain Greek amendment, which was seemingly harmless, that it was apt to increase enormously the powers of the Council as against those of the League. This caused the danger to be averted.

It was noticed that the Canadian delegates remained silent on two important questions, namely, that of the

international court of justice and the problem of disarmament. But there is little doubt that in future the far-sighted members of the British Empire, along with the United States, may play an even greater part in the councils of the nations. Thus the new world will help to redress the balance of the old.

CAUTION NEEDED IN CHINA'S POLITICS

Demand for Provincial Self-Government Thought Only to Be Move by Military Leaders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The popular phrase in all governmental and newspaper circles at the present time is "federation and self-government." The federal idea for China is that each of the provinces should be recognized as independent and that they should form a confederation which would take the place of the present Peking Government. In order to bring this about each province should be allowed to elect its own assembly, which would have charge of all the affairs of the province, including the election of the governor of the province.

This scheme has much to commend it if it were proposed in sincerity and carried out in good faith. Previous to the establishment of the Republic in China the governors and viceroys of the provinces were in reality local satraps, owing allegiance to the Emperor in Peking, from whom they received their appointments, but in reality exercising full control of the affairs of the province over which each was set. The underlying ideals of the federation are quite familiar to the Chinese ruling classes and to the people, so that, if such a scheme were brought into existence, it would have the initial benefit of being in line with the accepted traditions of the country.

Good Phrases Only a Cloak

The fly in the ointment is the apparent fact that the only federation in the present scheme is a federation of aggressive military leaders, each one of whom desires to secure the largest possible measure of independence in his own province. If he can secure this independence, the province would then become, according to this theory, self-governing, the only meaning of which, however, is that the present government at Peking would have no control of its affairs. The federation would increase military domination and would bring to naught all real attempts of the people to govern their own affairs.

As has been too often true in the development of the Republic, good phrases have been a mere cover for the acquisition of power in the hands of the military instead of developing self-governing provinces, in which the will of the people should determine the actions of local governments. The present proposal puts the cart before the horse, and proposes a combination of military leaders to be followed by local self-government.

Local Autonomy Needed

Federation would be desirable if it came about as the result of a combination of provinces which had shown their ability to govern their own affairs, but to hope for a solution of Chinese difficulties through a combination of military leaders, each independent of the other and all independent of a central government, is chimerical.

China must return to some form of administration which will allow the largest possible autonomy for the provinces, and when this time comes the nature of the central government must be changed so as to adapt it to such conditions. But it is to be feared that the present outcry of political agitators for federation and self-government is only a snare and delusion, covering up the real purpose of adopting some new means to increase the rapidly waning prestige of military authority.

ASSEMBLY EXPELS REPORTER

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—C. K. Gummerson, correspondent of the Fargo Courier-News, Nappartian League paper, was on Friday expelled from the North Dakota House for the rest of the legislative session. Mr. Gummerson declined to disclose the source of an article appearing in the Courier-News to the effect that an "embassy" of big bankers and big business had attempted to "buy off" certain farmer members in the Legislature.

MEMORIAL TO MAJOR MITCHELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Columbia University annual alumni day on Saturday was dedicated to Maj. John Purroy Mitchell and the other Columbia men who gave their lives in the world war, and a bronze portrait panel by Jo Davidson, in Major Mitchell's honor, was unveiled at Hamilton Hall.

FAR-REACHING PLAN FOR BRITISH ROADS

Principal Roads to Be Classified, Main Routes to Be Numbered, and Road Signs to Be Simplified and Standardized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Considerable interest has been aroused by a far-reaching scheme, issued under the approval of the Ministry of Transport, for the classification of the principal British roads, the numbering of the main routes, and the simplification and standardization of road signs. The vast network of roads in Britain has grown up in a most haphazard manner through the changing needs and conditions of the centuries. To the tourist from abroad they must appear like a maze, and only those who frequently travel long journeys by road can fully appreciate the enormous advantages the new scheme will provide, and the amount of time it will save the community.

The present system of road signs has been allowed to fall into the hands of a great number of different authorities. County councils, borough councils, numerous cycling and motoring organizations, and even commercial firms and private property owners have the right to erect signs. The result is a dearth of road information in some districts, and in others a conflicting mass of warnings and directions calculated to defeat their end. A multiplicity of signs, or the erection of danger signals without sufficient cause, leads inevitably to their disregard by road users, and not a few recent mishaps have been traced to this cause. It is with the object of clearing up the present muddle by replacing it with one uniform system throughout the country that the present scheme has been devised.

Classifying the Roads

The new proposals provide for a complete system under two main heads: (a) the classification of the principal roads, and the numbering of the main routes; (b) the standardization of road direction posts, warning signals, and place signs. The principal roads will be classified first or second class according to their importance and general condition. The main routes between the chief centers of industrial and other interest will be numbered. When the scheme has been put into operation the new direction posts will indicate (a) the next important town or village, with the distance; (b) the distant terminal town of the route, with the distance; (c) the county in which the post is situated; (d) the class of road; and (e) the number of the route.

(a) and (b) will be shown on the arms of the post, (c) on the top of the arms, first class roads being indicated by black letters and figures on a white ground. Definite rules have been laid down respecting the size, height, color and general position of the posts. Thus, when the scheme is completed the traveler who wishes to drive from Liverpool to London will follow one route number throughout his journey, and if he decides to run on to Plymouth he will take up another number for that route. Six simple symbols have been adopted as signs to warn motorists and other road users of conditions ahead: (a) sharp corner; (b) double corner; (c) cross roads; (d) level railway crossing; (e) school; and (f) steep hill.

Standard Village Signs

It is proposed to retain the present triangular caution post and the speed limit signs, attaching the new symbols to the present post where necessary in order to indicate the prevailing condition to be guarded against. In future signals will not be considered necessary where a direction post is clearly visible marking a junction or cross road, nor where inhabited houses are in themselves sufficient indication that caution should be observed. Standard village and place name signs have been adopted, and it is recommended that these should be erected on the main approaches to the town or village.

There is no suggestion at present that the new scheme of road signs should be made compulsory, but the great public need for a uniform system, and the obvious simplicity of the present recommendations should lead to their early adoption by the local highway authorities. Regular road users have been unanimous in their welcome to the proposals. Only one

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important matter appears to have been overlooked. Sooner or later, some provision will have to be made to illuminate the signs after dark. But apart from this omission, the scheme will do very much to relieve the strain upon motor drivers, and to increase the safety and convenience of all road users.

DECLINE BEGINS IN PRICES IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The fall in prices in most countries is being experienced now in Egypt, following somewhat tardily the great decline in the cotton market. Retail dealers are undoubtedly attempting to keep up the prices, at any rate until they have disposed of large stocks purchased some months ago at high rates, but, largely owing to the government's action in importing and disposing of cattle and flour at cost price through special retail shops and to those who are forced by their financial engagements to liquidate their stocks, a general cheapening of foodstuffs, clothing, and so forth, is evident.

A remarkable feature in the towns is the advertisement of sales with large reductions at the most important shops. In the country districts labor has become much cheaper, not only because living is less dear but because the supply is more plentiful now that, owing to the dullness of the cotton market, the fellah or farm laborer finds it advisable to supplement his farming income. Thus the pay of a farm hand which rose in June last to as high as 14 piastres (about 70 cents) a day has fallen to about half, although this is still much higher than pre-war wages which were generally about four piastres a day. The intimate connection between the price of cotton and the cost of living is evidently being grasped by the native press which is now demanding that measures should be taken to limit extremely high prices should a boom like that recently experienced recur. While no new solution as to how this is to be accomplished is offered, it is interesting as denoting a general wish that speculation and profiteering should cease and that a steady economic basis conformable to actual conditions may be established.

WELFARE REPORTS INDORSE PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Tangible support of the opinion recently expressed by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare that prohibition has in a large extent aided during the recent period of unemployment is found in the reports from the 14 districts of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, formerly the Associated Charities. Taking up the applications for assistance during the month of January the reports record that, of the total of 385 families, 233 make their plea because of unemployment. But the significant fact that is pointed out is that of these same 385 in only one case did the question of intemperance or alcoholism enter in.

Several times during the past year the Family Welfare Society has announced a great change for the better from prohibition. At the annual meeting of the charitable organization it was announced that the decline in the number of cases involving liquor had been 50 per cent. A short time ago Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare, taking up the question of the unemployment situation, affirmed that prohibition had done much to prevent greater misery during the present abnormal period. He said that he had no statistics to confirm his conviction but felt that observation justified the assertion. That Mr. Conant was justified appears to be undeniably shown in the welfare society's announcement.

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HOPEFUL SURVEY OF FRENCH FOOD SUPPLY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Refreshingly optimistic statements concerning the prospects of 1921 which are reasoned and not merely the expression of a hope are made by Mr. Thoumyre, who was until recently Undersecretary for Food Supplies. "I do not want to pose as a prophet," he says, "but certainly the year should see an end of our difficulties in respect to foodstuffs. If France still has to import there is now no uncertainty about sufficient quantities being received."

"We are now almost able to restore liberty to the farmer to deal in wheat at whatever prices he can obtain. It is after the next harvest that this liberty will be granted. Therefore in three months we shall have to prepare the laws which will bring back normal conditions without too great perturbations."

"At that date the Ministry of Food will disappear. There will be no further need of special control."

"In the meantime I have been authorized to purchase from abroad 20,000,000 quintals of wheat which it was estimated we would want this year. There is every prospect that soon France will be growing enough wheat or practically enough wheat for her own requirements."

"Already I have purchased half the authorized stocks. They are to be delivered and paid for in installments. It is better to have deliveries by October or November."

"There is an important distinction in the consumption of bread. When the price was raised there was less waste and this good habit is likely to last. The result is that the whole of the 20,000,000 quintals may not be necessary. The reduction of imports of foodstuffs will strengthen the general economic position of France."

"In every other direction there is a notable improvement. For example, there is now no lack of rice. Dry vegetables are extremely abundant, with the consequence that they are cheaper—a serious consideration for the working classes. The potato crop has been good. As for meat, it is not so scarce and the importations of frozen meat are now regular."

"Nevertheless, though there is improvement all round, it is still necessary to keep a strict watch to see that there shall not leave the country any foodstuffs of which we stand in need. There must be restrictions in this respect. Our ideal is to allow free trade, but there must be prohibition of this sort until the equilibrium is reestablished."

"The principal factor of social peace is stability of prices. Government intervention is only justified in the attainment of that end."

"In regard to sugar, which was so rare in France, the situation is good and it must go on improving. Our own production from beetroot now satisfies half our needs."

"Last year was a year of efforts. The results were not seen—at least in many cases. But this year will be a year of realizations and the efforts of 1920 will be rewarded."



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SPLIT IN RANKS OF ITALIAN SOCIALISTS

Congress of Socialists at Leghorn Ends in Overwhelming Defeat of Bolshevik Section, Causing Communists to Succeed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Despite the practical experience of Russia under the Bolsheviks, gained by those Italian Socialists who have visited that misnamed paradise, the Socialist Congress of Leghorn has been largely occupied with hearing and discussing the orders, in no way different from imperial ukases, issued by Mr. Lenin and his colleagues to their Italian "comrades." Of all people, none dislike foreign dictation so much as the Italian. Not for nothing has Italy suffered in the past from that domination which Dante denounced and Victor Emmanuel II ended. Yet the Russian Bolsheviks have tactically endeavored to force their system upon the Italian Socialist Party, or, at least, to expel its moderate members, men like Mr. Turati, who has over 20 years' parliamentary and 30 years' journalistic experience behind him.

The Crucial Question

According to a recent calculation the 164 Socialist deputies now in the chamber may be classified as 40 Extremists (such as Count Graciani, one of the pro-Bolshevik speakers at Leghorn), 78 belonging to the "Center" (of whom Mr. Modigliani is a type), and 46 Moderates (like Mr. Turati and Mr. Treves). The crucial question at Leghorn was whether the unity of the party should be maintained inside Italy, or whether the Italian Socialists, having expelled their moderate members, should form a branch of an International Communist organization with headquarters at Moscow. This was the thesis proclaimed in the Third International by the Bulgarian delegate and supported by an Italian Jew, Mr. Terracini, who incidentally let out the important fact that the Bolsheviks had agents in Italy, who kept them informed of what was going on there.

This doubtful accounts for several grave disturbances which have occurred here, and the origins of which have been hitherto a mystery. The Bolsheviks, like the French Revolutionists, wish to convert other countries to their creed, irrespective of their different history, traditions, and culture. Italy and Russia are as far apart as the poles; the Italian mentality has little in common with the Slav; the Italian intellect is sternly practical and not given to day dreams; the Italian people has not suffered a tyrannical yoke for generations, for even the Neapolitan Bourbons favored the lower classes at the expense of the middle. Nor has any sovereign of the House of Savoy been an autocrat in Italy. Consequently there is no parallel between Italy and Russia.

Disorderly Discussions

The Leghorn congress has taught one lesson—that the Socialists are no respecters of freedom of speech even among "comrades." One cynical Socialist reminded his fellows that they were not in the Chamber, interrupting and fighting their Roman Catholic opponents. Such was the violence of the proceedings, occasionally degenerating into a free fight, that the Red Guard—Socialist policemen—had to intervene to restore order. Another lesson of the congress was the utter incapacity of the speakers to be concise. The first orator spoke, or rather lectured, for four hours; the Bulgarian occupied a whole morning sitting; a veteran Socialist delivered a historical sketch of the movement from the earliest times to the present day. So did the German professors orate in the pedantic parliament held in the Paulskirche at Frankfurt in 1848. Nothing approaching a debating speech was delivered during this tornado of talk.

In Italian it is possible to say more in few words and less in many words than in any other language. The Socialists once more demonstrated the latter capacity of the Italian tongue. They wearied the reporters, they reduced a businesslike discussion to the dull level of an academic lecture, tempered by fatuities. No average peasant would have understood much of the technical jargon; almost every sentence contained an allusion to some "ism," made in Germany or Russia, while the practical questions of the workman's everyday life were ignored. Philosophic treatises were quoted, learned doctrines invoked and appeals made to "first things," but details were ignored. Yet in all forms of government it is the details which matter. The maxim of Marx and the ukases of Nicholas Lenin are of less practical value than the number of hours for which a workman labors or the rate of wages which he receives.

But unfortunately Italian socialism, unlike the British Labor Party, has always labored under the disadvantage of being directed and represented by "intellectuals" of the middle class, who have no personal experience of labor questions. All the Italian Socialist leaders have been "bourgeois," many of them have been wealthy, some of them have worked with his hands. Consequently their arguments are those of the professor's chair rather than of the workman's bench. Lately a few workmen have been elected to parliament, but none of these has so far gained a reputation for sagacity but his skill in interrupting an opponent. And that accomplishment was already possessed by the middle-class members of the party.

"Achilles' Heel" of Socialism

The most practical remark made during the Congress was that the cooperative societies, in which the

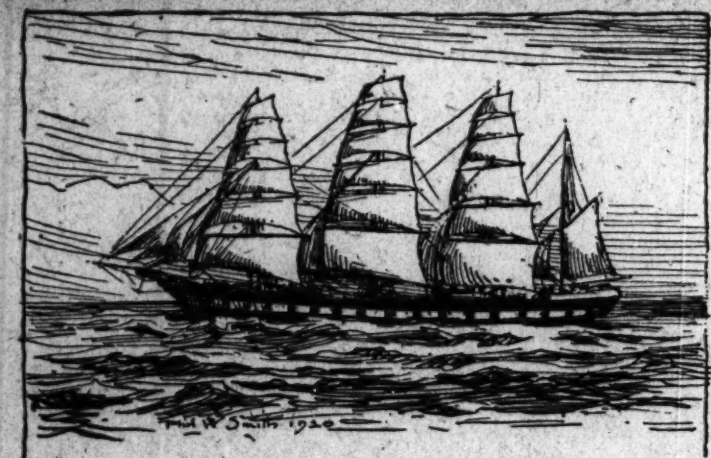
Socialists are largely interested, were on the verge of ruin and could only be saved through financial assistance from the government. This is the weak spot of Italian Socialism. It had long been observed that Socialist deputies could scarcely attack a minister in the Chamber in the afternoon after having been closeted with him in the morning in the interest of some local cooperative society. Hence the tameness attributed by Socialists not in Parliament to their parliamentary representatives. A clever minister is thus able to mitigate much of the asperity of the Socialist agitation, whereas a Russian revolution in Italy would destroy the cooperative societies; no less than the capitalists, at whom it was primarily directed. And in a bureaucratic state like Italy the influence of the government is far greater than in England, and private initiative less frequent.

Of course, were the Socialists able to form a government, this difficulty would cease because they would then settle the question of the cooperative societies among themselves. But they are neither numerically strong enough nor united enough—as this Congress has proved—to form a wholly Socialist government. They will not be numerous enough until they have made headway in Southern Italy; they will not be harmonious enough as long as scenes such as those of Leghorn continue, and delegates point revolvers at the heads of delegates. Rival schools of theologians are less acrimonious than rival schools of Socialism. To speak of Nicholas Lenin arouses angry feelings.

Defeat of Russian Party

Mr. Turati's speech, brief and to the point, was the event of the Congress. The leader of the Moderates denounced violent methods, argued that with universal suffrage all reforms could be obtained without bloodshed, and forecast the speedy fall of Bolshevism, which he defined as "a form of oriental nationalism." Mr. Turati had entered the tribune an accused, he left it an accuser, having demolished the rhetoric of the extremists and carried the war into their camp. The effect of his speech, combined with the national dislike of dictation by foreigners (of which the "bull of excommunication" against all who were not Communists, raised by the Bulgarian delegate, Mr. Kabatchoff, was so signal an example) was seen in the final vote, when only 58,783 voted for the Communists as against 82,623 for the Unionists and 14,198 for the "Concentrationists." For practical purposes these two last sections may be counted as one, being merely different shades of the same color, but both opposed to Bolshevism.

The Italian Communists, as a result of this vote, decided to leave the party, which is thus split, and consequently weakened. But the main importance



The Port Jackson, a magnificent full-rigger

of the Leghorn Congress is the blow which it has dealt to Bolshevik propaganda. The Russian organizers thought that Italy, owing to her economic troubles, which have been much exaggerated, would be a promising field for their propaganda. They have found their mistake; Italian common sense has triumphed, and their only achievement is to have strengthened the middle classes in Italy by dividing the Socialist Party. It was noticeable that Lombardy, the most important industrial region of Italy, voted overwhelmingly against them, and what Milan thinks today Italy is apt to think tomorrow.

But they have also themselves to thank for the loss of prestige, which their crushing defeat at Leghorn implies. Italy has declined to bow the knee to Russia, which has found little following in any western country. Mr. Turati, who issues victorious from the fray, will probably in the near future be called upon to collaborate with the government in social reforms, while the revolution has receded into the background. When next time Moscow wishes to issue orders to the world, it might choose better instructions than a Bulgarian and Hungarian, both members of former enemy states. But the Russian mentality is not conspicuously practical.

CIVIL AIR BOARD APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Pending legislation, which is being drafted, the government has appointed a civil air board which will deal with such matters connected with civil aviation or aerial services as may be referred to it by the government. The board will advise upon all matters of general policy affecting civil aviation, more particularly upon (a) legislation and regulations; (b) the development of aerodromes in South Africa; and (c) proposals for the establishment of aerial mail and passenger services within the Union and between the Union and adjoining territories; and such other matters as may be referred by the government to the board.

THE SAILING SHIP TOMORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To the lover of ships and the sea, all ships are in a way beautiful, or at the least fascinating. Even the ugliest, most slab-sided freighter, with her iron decks crowded with cargo derricks, winches, engine-room ventilators and the like, her all-pervading grime and oiliness, her general atmosphere of the most unadorned utility, even she manages somehow to take unto herself something of the world-old lure of the ocean highways. But her charm is emphatically one of association. In herself, no one could claim that she was beautiful.

The charm of the sailing ship is a different thing altogether; for whereas there, too, the quality of association plays its part, the sailing vessel is most certainly a thing of beauty; perhaps, on the whole, the finest example of applied art which man has ever achieved. Look, for instance, at one of these magnificent full-riggers built in the heyday of sail, in the '70s or even the '80s of last century. Such is the Port Jackson. Her hull with its graceful sheer-line sweeping up to the bowsprit, the keen yet strong cutwater, the well-balanced curve of stern and counter; her soaring masts and spars, which look to the casual observer so slender, yet are strong enough to bear the weight of all her stern-soaked canvas in the fierce Atlantic gales or the stormy westerlies which blow for ever round the Horn; her wonderful network of hemp and wire, in which every intricacy is part of a well ordered plan; her sails, either swelling in generous curves of sunlight and shadow, or furled against their yards like a seabird's folded wings. Everywhere is something which pleases the eye just as it satisfies the practical sense of the beholder.

On board, again what a difference from the stark utility of the average steam tramp! In place of the deck streaked with rust and grime and runnels of oil, there is the white scoured planking, caulked at every seam with tar and oakum, and as clean as holystone and elbow-grease can make them. In place of the unsightly machinery there are coiled ropes, and racks of capstan-bars, and picturesque-looking pin-rails and fire-rails, not without their touches of traditional adornment in the way of beading and ornamental brasswork. In place of whiffs of hot air and engine grease and smoke and steam, there are the clean sailing-ship smells of pitch and paint and hempen ropes and tarred yarns and boiled oil.

Be it admitted at once that there is an obverse side to the medal in all these respects. Take the matter of smells, for instance. There can be unpleasant smells on board sailing vessels. Blizz is proverbially un-

times, sold to people who make drudges of them, and daub aluminium paint on the brass which was her chief mate's pride of old, and "grain" her panels on which nothing but sand and sharkskin was allowed to be used in the times gone by. And there is a thrill of discovery attending the reading of some well-known name still remaining on brass capstan head or ship's bell.

In the sailing ship there is the charm of a historical continuity leading back to the very beginnings of navigation. There is a wide gulf, it is true, between the elementary "nugget" sail of Egypt from which it is believed all sails are more or less developments and the stately square-rigger of today; but the thread is there all the same. And between even the most highly developed sailing vessel and the steamship there is a break.



They have a stark, austere beauty of their own

The steamer has not grown naturally out of the sailing ship. It is the outcome of a new order of things, of a new line of human effort.

The sail-driven vessel, too, stands as the symbol of mystery and romance at sea. Once out of sight of land, she is as much cut off from the rest of the world as ever in the days of the early voyagers. The steamboat sailor never really loses touch with the land—less so than ever with the coming of wireless telegraphy; and hence his ship is never the little world apart that the sailing ship must be to its inhabitants.

Is the day of sail over? A few years ago many people would have answered that question in the affirmative. Square-riggers, there is no doubt, are decreasing in numbers; but recent years have witnessed a remarkable revival in the building of sailing craft. Most of the new sailing vessels are fitted with internal combustion engines for use in calm or contrary winds, the sails being brought into use in favorable weather. And the sailing ship of the future will most probably be the fore-and-aft type familiar for many years on both coasts of the American continent, especially in the lumber trade.

They have a stark, austere beauty of their own, with their four or five tall masts, their great sails, and their usual curved sheer and low freeboard. They are considered remarkably handy vessels, especially adapted to sailing close-hauled, that is, as near to the wind as possible. And since sail must always remain the cheapest form of propulsion, it would seem likely that—especially since the coming of the internal combustion engine so adapted for combination with sail—the threatened disappearance of the sailing ship from the seas will never come to pass.

IRRIGATION MONEY FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The passage by Congress of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, which carries the sum of \$485,000 for the Belle Fourche irrigation project in western South Dakota, will result in nearly 25,000 acres being added to the productive area of the original Belle Fourche irrigation project. The appropriation will permit work to be started immediately after July 1, when the appropriation is expected to become available, on what are known as the proposed Chicken Creek and Willow Creek extensions. The Belle Fourche project irrigates more than 80,000 acres. Water is taken from the Belle Fourche River at Belle Fourche and carried through a canal to the Orman reservoir, which contains 208,000 acre feet of water.

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AN ORIGINAL VIEW OF IRISH QUESTION

Professor O'Rahilly Says Attitude Toward Partition Should Be to Demand More Partition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Prof. Alfred O'Rahilly of Cork University, writing on the "Confederation of Ireland," states that the Irish attitude toward partition should be to insist on more partition. "Ireland should be divided, not into two but into 40," he says. Instead of accepting the English system of centralized power, Professor O'Rahilly considers that Ireland

ous; and if we are to remain true to ourselves, we must have far more of local liberty and regional autonomy than is allowed in the ideal of a Parliament in College Green, or of two assemblies in Belfast and Dublin."

The professor points out that in Switzerland, which is half the size of Ireland, and has 500,000 less population, there are 25 states which differ from one another in religion, language, size and economic position; some agricultural, some industrial. The smallest canton has a population of 25,000 (Zug) while Longford, the least populated Irish county can boast of 47,000 inhabitants. Louth, the smallest Irish county is about 300 square miles in area, while the canton of Zug is only 82 square miles.

For More Control

"If Belfast were a Swiss canton like Berne, Geneva or Zurich," says the Professor, "it would have far more control over its own affairs than under the Westminster Partition Act to which the real objection is that it does not give enough local liberty to Belfast and Ulster. The federal scheme would not only give the solution to the Ulster question, but would provide the only proper modus vivendi between ports and cities like Cork and Dublin, agricultural areas like Meath, and industrial communities such as Dublin, English-speaking districts like Clare, bilingual areas like Waterford, and Irish-speaking regions like Donegal and Connemara."

In this system, whether dominion or republic, Professor O'Rahilly says, there would be a federal assembly consisting of (1) a national council to which one member for every 20,000 of the population would be elected by adult suffrage (2) a council of counties consisting of two deputies from each county and county borough. Questions concerning Ireland as a whole (railways, customs, foreign relations and so forth) would be dealt with by the federal assembly. "Moreover," he states, "the people of Ireland and not the federal assembly would be sovereign. One great blessing would result from this: the complete abolition of party system under which ministers become practically civil servants with unlimited powers."

People's Sovereignty

The people's sovereignty, suggests Professor O'Rahilly, could be exercised by referendum, whereby, for example, eight counties or 30,000 voters, can (by petition) insist that any legislative act of the Federal Assembly must be submitted to the direct vote of the people, who, he says, "should have the further power of initiative. I. e., say 50,000 citizens can sign the draft of a complete bill, which must then be put before the country by referendum, and if accepted, becomes law without ever passing through the assembly."

Under such a system the professor holds there is plenty of scope for active citizenship, local life, customs and initiative. While Belfast would have more power over its taxation, municipal development and education, its Roman Catholic minority would be sure of the elementary rights of liberty and citizenship which at present they are denied.

CHINA PROVES ABILITY TO MEET OBLIGATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Contrary to the forebodings of the croakers, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Chow, was able to meet the financial obligations of the government at the close of 1920. It had been freely predicted that the situation was so tense that the Minister would be obliged to resign, and that the government could not possibly raise enough funds to keep itself going. These fears have proved groundless, and once more China has displayed a wonderful capacity for muddling through its difficulties.

When the present Cabinet was formed in September there were suggestions from many quarters that it could not remain in office for more than a month or two, but, instead of showing signs of collapse, it seems to be surmounting the enormous difficulties which face it, with commendable composure. This does not mean that it is free from the menace of sudden collapse, on account of some new political crisis which is liable to arise at any time, but it must be taken as another evidence of the innate capacity of the Chinese to carry on their own affairs. After the military operations in July it was not uncommon to hear suggestions that the only salvation for the country was in foreign control of its finances. Precisely in what way it would be possible for foreigners to make bricks without an adequate supply of clay, any more than it would be for Chinese, was not disclosed, and it is now becoming more and more evident that, with the clay, the Chinese also can make their own bricks. A gradual process of retrenchment in expenditures and a more efficient tapping of the resources of the country represent a process with which the Chinese must naturally be more conversant in their own country than foreign experts, unfamiliar with the intricate network of an immense country like China, could possibly be. There is no doubt that China at the present time has a very large amount of silver stored away or hidden in the coffers of the people. The amount of these hoardings is variously estimated, but no one familiar with the situation can doubt that it is quite sufficient to cover all the needs of the government if sufficient confidence in the Administration can be secured.

RANCHERS LOWERING WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—Ranchers here are beginning to lower the wages of their helpers, now on the war-time basis. With the factories laying off men by the thousand, there is no shortage of labor for the farmer.

LONG TRIP FOR FORESTRY BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENSACOLA, Florida.—From Key West to Alaska is the trip before the Ora and Panama, two small craft which the government has turned over to the forestry department. They will make the trip via the Panama Canal.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Girls Give a Party
In the Loft

It was 12 o'clock and lessons were just over.

"Hurry up and put your things away," whispered Nell. "There'll be just a little time before lunch if we are quick."

Evelyn shut her drawer and gave a hasty glance round the schoolroom to see if everything was fairly tidy, and then both girls flew downstairs into the woodshed where the hayrack was. From there a little door and a steep ladder led up to the loft. Up they went, and ran straight over to a corner where some bits of wood, a few nails and some tools were lying.

"It's my turn to do the sawing, really," said Evelyn, "but somehow I didn't get this board very straight."

Nell looked at the queer, oblong board which was evidently intended to be a table. "Hm," she said, "it certainly looks rather wobbly; suppose I try and straighten it out a little while you paint the stools."

There was silence for some time in the loft except for the sound of Nell's saw and jackknife, as she attempted to reduce the table legs to somewhere about the same size. Presently Evelyn looked up from her painting. "Look, Nell, will these do, do you think? The enamel is nearly gone, and there are still two more stools to do, and we can't possibly get any more paint. I wish we could do with one stool less."

"Well, we can't," answered Nell. "There must be five, one for mother, one for Aunt Jess, one for Mademoiselle, and the other two for us."

"Couldn't I stand?" asked Evelyn. "I don't see that it would matter."

"No," answered Nell firmly. "It wouldn't do at all."

"Oh, goodness, there's the song," and they jumped up and fled down the ladder. "Evelyn, Evelyn, you've got your painty overall on, take it off quick or some one will ask what we have been doing." Then, as they ran across to the house, "Oh, it's beginning to rain, hurrah! We shall be able to come up here all the afternoon."

As they often spent wet days in the loft, no one was surprised to see them disappearing up there after lunch, and they were able to get on well with their work. The table they had made only stood about 15 inches high, but was a good length, so that it would accommodate five people, if they sat fairly close. No attempt had been made at grooves or joints, but the boards had been simply hammered together. Nell regarded it critically. "I am not satisfied with it," she said. "It looks so bare, somehow."

"We might get a cloth for it," said Evelyn. "Lucy would give us one, wouldn't she?"

"I did want to ask her to give us one without borrowing anything from the house," answered Nell, thoughtfully. "Except, of course, the food, we must have that, but Masters promised the washing the scones and what she was making the scones and things for. If only we had some more paint, but I suppose there isn't any, Evelyn?"

"No," said Evelyn. "I know, though, I saw Robertson with a big pot of green paint yesterday and he said he was going to paint the melon-frames; let's ask him for some."

"There he is," exclaimed Nell, as the gardener crossed the yard below them. "Robertson," she called, "please, can we have some green paint?"

"Why, Miss Nell, I couldn't tell where you was, when I heard your voice," said the gardener, looking up at the loft window and laughing. "What is it you and Miss Evelyn are wanting?"

"Green paint, please, like you had for the frames," said Evelyn. "Is there any left? Please let us have it if there is, it is so very important."

"Well, Miss, there may be a little; I'll have a look." Presently he came back with a paint-pot. "Just a bit in the bottom," he said cheerfully. "Will it do?"

"Oh, beautifully, beautifully, thank you, Robertson," both the girls called together. "Hand it up, please, we can reach it." Nell reached down for the pot. "How lovely, I suppose you are the painter, but I would like to do a little of the painting; I haven't done any."

"Yes, do it, it was your notion to paint the table," said Evelyn, readily. Nell started energetically, so that by 10 minutes to four the work was done and they went in to lessons.

The next day was Saturday, the day arranged for the party, so the rest of the evening was spent in getting invitations ready. They found some white cardboard and cut it into three neat cards and wrote on them:

THE MISSES WINFORD
REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR
COMPANY AT 4:30
AT CASTLE LOFTY

The envelopes were addressed and given to Lucy, the parlor maid, to be put with any other letters that might come by post next morning.

At last Saturday came and midday brought three polite notes of acceptance from the guests. At a quarter to four Lucy put her head in at the schoolroom door and said sadly, "Masters says everything's ready, Miss Nell."

The two girls ran off to the kitchen, and there, on the table, as well as the promised scones, were two plates of little loaf cakes, and, best of all, five play leaves. "We've just time to put everything ready and then go and dress," said Nell, and putting the cakes, leaves, and scones into a basket, they took them over to the loft.

Twenty minutes later, the hostesses, arrived in their best, were awaiting their guests in Castle Lofty. Punctually at 4:30 they heard the sound of wheels.

"What can it be?" said Evelyn, looking at Nell. "Oh, dear, if it's anyone to see mother, Lucy will be sure to

say, 'Not at home, won't she?' Then she peeped out of the window.

"Nell, on Nell, they are all in the pony cart. Mother must have arranged it like that on purpose, because I heard her say she was going to drive into Fordington this afternoon. Isn't it lovely of her?"

Just then they heard Mother's voice, sounding rather louder than usual, saying, "Will you come round to the door at 5:30, please, West," and then the three guests slowly ascended the steep stairs to Castle Lofty. But it was more than 5:30 when the last guest departed.



A swinging gate, to jump and ride upon

When Daddy Was
a Boy

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Daddy's stories make me think quite hard. But when he was a boy, he had a different way of looking at things. He was nearly to the top of a ladder with a hundred steps to reach it. With a toy children played up in his nursery. When Daddy was a boy.

I don't like toys; but haylofts are the very greatest fun. So I scramble up there evenings. How our old brown rat does run when I pitch in head foremost. Soon he'll peep out very coy. I don't believe they had a rat when Daddy was a boy.

He hadn't got a swinging gate. To jump on, and to ride. Oh! miles, and miles, and miles away. With big posts at the side. He had to walk out with a nurse. And I could not call it joy. To be without a swinging gate, Like Daddy, when a boy.

The Nightjar

Caprimulgus Europæus

This beautiful and harmless nightjar has other names given to it. It is known as the fern owl, evejar, churn owl, and wheel bird, the last from its song resembling the whirling noise of a spinning wheel in motion. The nightjar is one of the latest arrivals of the summer migrants, seldom reaching the shores from its winter resort in Africa before the middle of May. Its sojourn in England only lasts about four months, as it departs again in September to its winter retreat, which extends as far as Natal. In the spring it passes through Greece, and Asia Minor at the end of April, and Gibraltar during the second week of May.

The nightjar is one of the most interesting of England's summer visitors. In order to become acquainted with its weird habits, the observer must repair to one of its favorite haunts, be it some furze or fern-clad common heath, moor, or forest land, where, at sunset or immediately after, it betrays its presence by its most remarkable song. As the twilight falls, the quaint bird sallies forth with an easy, buoyant flight, sometimes flapping slowly around, then gliding, twisting and swooping along in the still summer after-glow. At times the wings are brought together over the back, producing a sharp crack, in a similar way that pigeons have of smiting their wings. The nightjar remains on the wing during the greater part of the night and retires to roost shortly before sunrise. The nightjar possesses an immensely wide gape. Along each side it is fringed with long bristles, the bill itself is very short. The edge of the claw of the middle toe is furnished with strong pectinations, the use of which has not been fully ascertained, but it has been seen to comb out its facial bristles with its claw.

The peculiar song is uttered while the bird is perched and is often continued without a break for a long time. It may be easily imitated by vibrating the tongue rapidly while sounding the letter r, and modulating the whirr by raising and lowering the sound alternately. Besides its rattling song, it often utters while flying a short, piping note.

While resting on a branch the nightjar sits lengthwise and not across the bough like other birds. It has been said that the serrated claw may be of use in giving the bird a firmer foothold when at rest along its perch. It passes the daytime in slumber, resting either on the ground or on a low branch. A very favorite perch is an old gnarled stem of furze close to the ground. If disturbed during the day it flutters away, but quickly settles again on the nearest suitable perch, often a neighboring fir tree. While roosting, its beautifully mottled, variegated plumage so perfectly harmonizes



With its environment that it is practically invisible to the passer-by. I have on several occasions almost trodden on these birds while at rest upon the ground before detecting them. On the slope of a lofty down on the Cornish coast, a pair of nightjars selected a little bare spot surrounded by furze bushes and heather for their nest, which I had occasion to pass close by for several consecutive days. Unlike other birds, the nightjar makes no nest whatever; it simply selects a place on the ground, either on the short, mossy surface, on withered fragments of heath, gorse, or other growth, or else on the bare soil; it invariably selects a spot sheltered by a clump of bracken, furze or heather.

Some One Who Loved
the Country

Do you like to go tramping through fields and woods where you can see so many interesting things about you? I shall tell you of some one who loved the country so well that he spent much of his time tramping through the hills and fields. He didn't take the roads and fine highways, but walked across country. His name was Henry David Thoreau.

He lived in Concord, Massachusetts. His father was a pencil-maker, a trade which all of the Thoreau children learned. Their mother knew much about the great outdoors, and bought good books for them to read.

When Henry grew up he decided to be a writer. He taught school and gave lectures, too, but he liked best of all to write about the things he observed on his tramps in the wood or up rivers or across fields.

Can you picture him starting out, dressed in a big straw hat, heavy boots and trousers made of a firm gray material? He usually carried an old book in which to press specimens of plants and flowers. Had you looked in his pockets you would have seen a variety of things necessary to his trip, such as a microscope, a knife, a pencil, a little notebook and a ball of twine.

Once he built a hut on the slopes of a place known as Walden Pond. Here he lived all alone for two years, studying and writing. He raised his own food, cut wood, and occasionally "went visiting." His neighbors' children liked to hear him tell stories, and he often amused them with jugglers' tricks, when a boy, he had been taught by an uncle. Now and then people passing his hut heard him whistling old, familiar songs or playing on his flute.

Sometimes you may like to read the book that tells about the days he spent in the woods, alone. It is called "Walden." If you go to Concord, you will find a street named for Thoreau, and on this street, partly hidden by tall trees, the house in which he lived.

Ice Armor

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The trees are sheathed in shining mail. And rattles as they sway. The woods are armed with points of steel.

How bright they look today! Behind that glittering front of spears The buds sleep safe, we know. They soon will burst their guarded coils. They soon will wake and grow.

The Pen

Helen's mother was getting some things out of her trunk the other day, when Helen, who was standing nearby, saw a bunch of letters all tied up very carefully with ribbon, said, "Oh! Mother, what are those letters? Who are they from, they have such funny envelopes?" Then her mother had to stop her work and explain how they were not envelopes but the way they used to send letters more than a hundred years ago, in the days of George Washington.

"But, Mother dear, what wide writing, what makes it look so funny? They must have used awfully wide pens those days."

"Yes, they did, but I won't tell you any more now. Remember, this is story-telling night, and why not keep that to ask your daddy about? Make that your story." Which she thought a very fine plan.

Eight o'clock found Helen ready for her story; she did not have to stop and think about what it should be. "Daddy, tell me about the pens they used to use a long time ago, when they wrote those letters in the funny envelopes."

"You see, Helen, in those days they did not have steel pens as we have now, they had to make their pens out of the feathers of birds, the quills of geese, hawks and other birds. You see a feather was light and tough and could be cut into any shape without any trouble. That is where a pocket knife got the name of 'penknife.' They used it to make the pen point of the quill."

"Every one knew how to cut a quill so it would hold ink and write. Some men made a business of cutting quills. Before this country was settled, the farmers of Russia made a regular business of plucking the quills from their large flocks of geese. In one year it is said more than 27,000,000 of those quills were sold in England."

"Before the invention of paper, people used to write on sheets of wax, using a sharp-pointed stick called a stylus. When paper became common, some means of flowing ink on it to form writing had to be found, that is when they started to use the quill. The nib or point of the quill was always very flexible or limber and the result was that the ink flowed in wide splashes, giving that funny look you said the letters had."

"In 1803, a steel pen was made in England. These then novel pens cost about \$3 each! It was not until 1830 that Gillott and other inventors found a way to make pens by machinery; since then the method of making pens has so improved that today more than 25,000,000 steel pens are being made every week in Birmingham, England, and instead of costing \$3 a piece, now they only cost 1 cent a piece."

"But, Daddy, doesn't anyone here in America make any?"

"Well, in 1840 Estabrook started a factory for making pens. His factory is in New Jersey. It is said that every man, woman, and child in the United States uses four pens a year."

"Where do we get our gold pens from? The kind that Mother has on her fountain pen?"

"Gold pens were first made in New York City. It took a long, long time to find a hard point to put on the soft gold nib to enable the pen to last. Then some one invented the fountain pen; that is also an American invention."

"Even to this day though you can find some old folk that will not use any other pen than the old-fashioned quill, and dry it with sand, just by sprinkling a little sand over the letter after it is finished."

"Now, when I use my pen in our spelling test tomorrow, I can think of how nice it is to have a steel pen to use. Can't I?"

The Three Ducks



My what luck!
Here come Mother Duck,
Walking right down in the middle,
While close to her side
Are her darlings and pride—
Diddle Duck and Ducky Diddle.

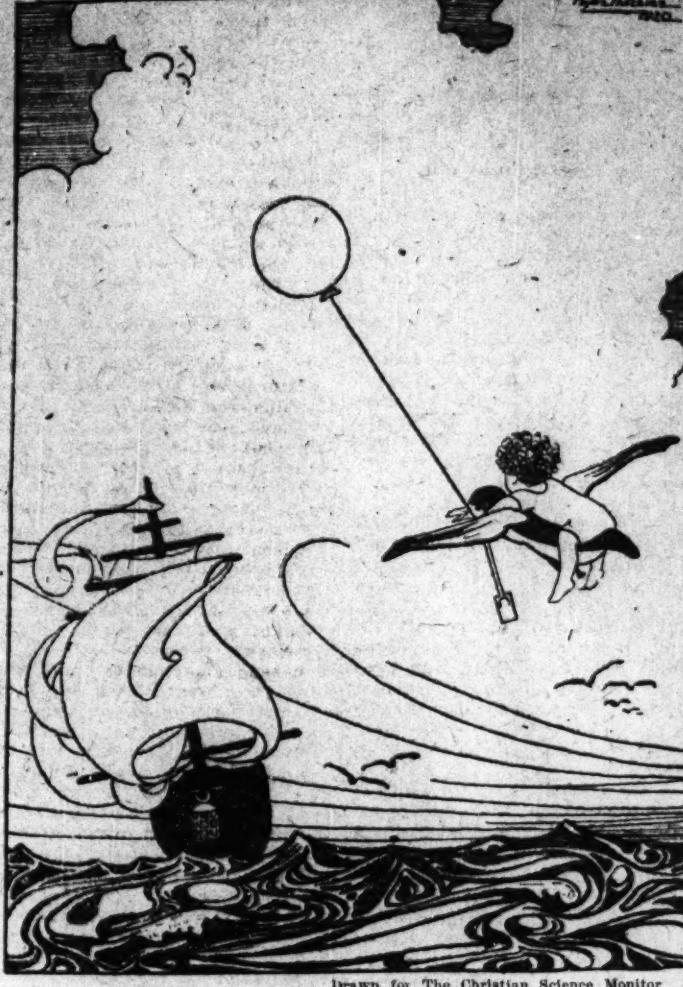
How a Little Japanese
Girl Is Dressed

When a little Japanese girl is dressed for a festival or garden fête she looks as bright as a bed of flowers herself, for her kimono, made exactly like her mother's, down to her ankles and with sleeves hanging to below her knees, is often covered with a pattern of flowers or butterflies.

To our way of thinking Japan is a kind of topsy-turvydom; for instance, materials with small designs are kept for grown-up people, while those with big ones are used for children, and the smaller the child the larger the pattern, so that sometimes one sees a tiny youngster who has only three and a half pink poodles on her kimono.

The little girl's stiff, broadened belt is tied round the center by a soft silk scarf with a bow at the back. This scarf, her petticoat, inner sleeves, hair ribbon, neck band, and thong of her wooden clogs, all match, and are usually of scarlet or bright rose pink. In Japan different plants stand for some characteristic, that is to say, the cherry blossom speaks of the gayness of Japan, and the bamboo of gentleness, etc. Some such fancy is chosen for the subject of the decoration of the baby's little garments, and remains

the little girl's favorite one of her dainty belongings. Supposing the design chosen should be "cherry blossoms in spring"—the best kimono would probably be deep blue, to represent the sky, with here and there patches of white for clouds, also bunches of pink cherry blossoms with pale green leaves. When all their plans are complete an artist is called in to draw the design, and it approved of he takes away the silk and prints them. Sometimes he is ordered to destroy the wooden printing blocks so that no other child in the Empire can have a frock exactly the same.



Bobby scrambled on, and away they went

Bobby and the Gull

Bobby was having a very good day. For a whole hour he had played by himself on the sands, while Nurse sewed busily.

How pleasant and warm the air felt! Bobby sat down under the cliffs and watched a big gull riding on the waves and coming in his direction. How inviting the sea looked, but Nurse had said that Bobby must stay on the shore. He was amused to see the gull sitting just a little way off and watching him intently. "I say, I thought you were never going to hear me," said the gull. "Hear you," said Bobby. "Have you been calling me?"

"I called you when I was on the cliff over there. Do you see that ship?"

"I didn't notice that ship before," murmured Bobby, and, as it got nearer he noticed that the sails were made of blue silk, just like the sky, and a rosy light shone from a golden lantern in the bows.

"I dare say not," replied the gull. "That is the Dream Ship; we have only just time to get into it, as it has to call for heaps of children."

"Am I going in it?" said Bobby.

"If you are quick," smartly said the gull.

Bobby waited for no more but scrambled in on top of the gull.

"Well, I guess we are off for Scotland," remarked the gull.

"Scotland—how lovely! Do we go in a train when the Dream Ship reaches land?"

"No, fly," said the gull briefly, "and as the wind is in the wrong direction tonight you had better bring your balloon."

"Here we are, jump on my back," directed the gull. Bobby scrambled on, balloon and spade in hand, and away they went. "That is the Clyde," screamed the gull.

"Hold tight! We shall get it rougher before we reach St. Kilda." Miles and miles and miles they flew, and as Bobby could not scream as loud as the gull, he kept silent.

Presently the gull screamed, "Here is Village Bay."

Slowly they descended on to the rocks of Hirta, which is the Gaelic name for St. Kilda. "I have many friends here," observed the gull, "and as we have not long to stay we had better hurry."

"We have come a long way," said Bobby.

"Yes, but I have traveled much farther," said the gull. "Why, one winter I flew from the Hebrides right up to the Thames," mused he. "There, now, just on that ledge second to the right, lives the Gannet; he much prefers being called 'Sula Bassana.' I'll pop in and see him, then we will go and see another friend, Lauris Maris; you know him as Black-backed Gull."

Bobby wondered what next would happen, but did not say so. Up they went past hundreds of Puffins and Kittiwakes and Gullimots and Gannets, till they reached the living quarters of the Black-backed Gull. He blinked his bright eyes at Bobby.

"New kind of fish?" he asked.

"No, just a boy," answered the gull. "What does he do?" he next inquired.

"Go to school," chimed in Bobby.

"What's school?" the gull asked.

"Don't you know?" Bobby wondered, but he presently said, "A kindergarten, where they let you play with plasticine

for hours, and you have paper and pencils and they teach you—oh! lots of things. Don't you have a school?" he asked.

"No, we believe that we can do without extras," said the Black-backed Gull. "I have heard my great-grandfather tell," he added, "of a gull who called himself 'Lauris Argentatus,' though he was really only a common herring gull, who tried to teach fancy diving, but he soon went away and no one has tried since, and we seem to get along very nicely as we are. Excuse me a moment," he added politely. "I think I'll just have a dive," and

Exploring Along the
Seashore

"If only Shag was here," exclaimed Jim, speaking of his collie dog which had not put in an appearance that afternoon. "What a great time we could have exploring the beach."

"Shag loves to explore," answered Jim's little sister, Jane. "It is lots of fun to see him run ahead of us like a deer and then come dashing back to us. But let's pretend you're Columbus, anyhow," added Jane. Christopher Columbus was one of Jim's favorite heroes and the great just think of a great tree like this stretch of water and beach brought thoughts of the explorer to the children.

"All right!" agreed Jim. "I'll be Columbus and you'll be the Captain of the Santa Maria, the boat we came on, and we have just landed on this deserted shore. We must plant a flag!"

Jim searched till he found a long piece of driftwood and with Jane's help he fastened a handkerchief to the stick and waved it aloft, crying, "I, Christopher Columbus take possession of this land in the name of my flag and country!"

He planted the improvised flag in the sand and turned to Jane.

"What say you to climbing yonder bank and laying claim to the island which probably lies on the other side?"

"Right-o," replied Jane, saluting stiffly and preparing to follow her commander up the steep dune which commanded a fine view of the lake and surrounding country. So the discoverer and his able Captain began the ascent. After a few steps they came nearly to their knees in the sand and stopped, laughing.

"Hold, Captain!" cried the explorer. "I will send my servant for stout staffs and we will take off our footgear, which only impedes our progress!"

Jane loved the way her brother talked when he entered into the fun of the games they played. He was a great reader and he called the terms of the stories they acted and brought them forth when needed. Jane obediently removed her shoes and stockings and waited for the "stout staff" which was placed in her hands. They made better progress now, and the cool sand felt delightfully soft to their bare feet. At best it was a long climb for the bank was steep and the sand shifted at every step.

Columbus reached the top first, as was fitting his greater prowess. He stood, stiffly erect, shading his eyes and gravely surveying the stretch of water on the one side and the wooded island on the other. His Captain scrambled to his side and stood looking toward the island. Then the Captain exclaimed:

"Oh, what a darling little house, half hidden by the trees. I wonder how anyone ever built a house way up here?"

"It might be well for us to acquire a castle on this lookout point," observed the commander. Suddenly he shed his dignity like a cloak. Both children had heard a muffled bark coming from the direction of the cottage in the trees.

"Jane, did you hear that? It sounds like Shag! Come on!" Jane grasped her brother's hand. "Let's give our Indian yell that Shag knows so well, and maybe he will come to us!"

They cupped their hands and gave a long "Whoo—oo—pp!" In reply there came a rapid succession of muffled barks, unmistakably Shag's. Dropping their staffs and forgetting their rôle of explorers the children raced to the cottage. They found it boarded up as it had been left for the winter. Yet the barking certainly came from within its walls. Jane whispered:

"Where do you suppose he is?"

"Oh, shucks!" exclaimed Jim. "Probably the dog has gone exploring by himself and got himself shut in. I'm going to get in some way."

They made the circuit of the little house without finding a possible way of entering. Jim kept calling: "Good old Shag, I'm coming, old sport!" Finally Jim's sharp eyes discovered a cellar opening, which hung open. His touch, Jane held it open while he crawled through and dropped to the eastern floor beneath. Shag leaped all over him, crying for joy. Jim saw that the trap window had swung shut after the dog, and from the floor he could not make the necessary leap to carry him through the small opening.

Jim lifted him until his nose was on a level with Jane's face as she stooped to hold the window, and then Shag leaped out into sunshine. What a happy trio went down that sandbank, sliding, shouting, tumbling in a heap at the bottom!

"Shag is our treasure, the reward of our exploring," said Jim. "Henceforth, Captain, we shall share and share alike in the care and possession of our treasure." "I would rather have Shag than all of Captain Kidd's treasure chests!"

Winter

The country is covered with snow. Our house is surrounded with the deep snow and there is no sound for miles. The snow birds are hopping around our woodshed looking for crumbs. How white the world is! It is like a great, white palace. It makes me feel very clean and happy to look out of our window at the miles of whiteness. There are no wagons on the roads. The trees are bending under great cloaks of snow. There are no brooks, no bridges. It is all snow.

What is that little speck coming along the road? Some one is trying to get through. It is a sleigh and a horse. They are coming slowly along, little by little. It is our mail man. Our mail man always comes. Nothing ever hinders him. He is bringing us letters from the big world.

NEED ASSERTED OF MARINES IN HAITI

Maintenance of Tranquillity and Security Said to Be Dependent Upon Them, Declares Rear Admiral Knapp in Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The maintenance of tranquillity and security in Haiti is still absolutely dependent on the presence of the United States forces of occupation, according to the report submitted to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, by Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who recently returned to the United States after an exhaustive investigation of conditions in Haiti, made jointly for the Navy and State Departments.

Ninety-five per cent of the people of Haiti, he asserted, desire that the United States forces of occupation be continued there. The remaining 5 per cent, he continued, do not wish such occupation continued because it prevents them from "exploiting the 95 per cent for their disbenefit."

Much of the agitation against the military occupation, Admiral Knapp states, is merely to gain a hearing and the sympathy of the people in the United States, while the real object has been to ask the abrogation of the treaty and the return to the Haitians of management of the public affairs of the Republic. Continued occupation of military forces in Haiti, therefore, he continued, is necessary, in his "firm and deliberate opinion," unless the existing treaty is to be abrogated, which, he declared, "is out of the question."

Agitators Said to Be Few

"Could this, which I believe to be the real object of the agitators, be attained, I think that 999 Haitians out of 1000 would be glad to see the American forces of occupation remain there to enforce good order," he asserted. "In other words, the Haitians, even the worst agitators among them, would be willing to have the United States set the part of a policeman and otherwise leave them to their own devices. All the agitation that is going on is done by less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the Haitian people. Estimating the population of Haiti at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, this would mean that the agitators are from 2000 to 2500 in number. I give this figure as a very conservatively exaggerated estimate; it has been reported to me that Haitians themselves have said that only between 300 and 400 Haitian people are agitators against the United States."

It is not freedom nor liberty that is sought by the agitators, the report continued, but license that will enable them to proceed in the old manner, where public office was a recognized opportunity of private enrichment.

Admiral Knapp continued: "The people of the United States should not allow themselves to be deceived by the words 'Republic of Haiti' into believing that there exists in Haiti, or ever has, a republic in any true sense, founded upon the expressed will of an intelligent and educated electorate. The so-called Republic of Haiti, left to itself, has been a tyrannical oligarchy in which those in power fattened upon the vast mass of the population; while those of the governing class out of power sought every opportunity to get into power, by fair means or foul, with the same corrupt personal ends in view."

"Tranquillity and security now exist in Haiti practically throughout the country. Now and again one hears of robberies, as one does in New York City and other places in the United States, but these small affairs no more betoken any general conditions in Haiti than they do in the United States. From all that I can gather, persons can move about the Republic on their lawful vocations without fear of molestation. This is the direct result of armed American intervention."

Gendarmerie Praised

The gendarmerie is a fine institution. Under its present direction it is confining its activities within their legitimate scope, that of the police agency of Haiti. It is increasing in efficiency. Its Haitian personnel are more and more being indoctrinated with and arriving up to the ethical standards that its American personnel are endeavoring to inculcate. It must not be forgotten, however, that, with the exception of a few American officers, the personnel of the gendarmerie comes from the Haitian people themselves, and its individuals have entered it with the traditions under which they have grown to manhood. These traditions were traditions of craft and of the right to take forcibly without payment what one needs if one is in a position of governmental authority. These traditions must be eradicated and new traditions inculcated. To do this requires time and not the mere placing of the rank and file in a uniform."

Haitian Cause to Be Pleaded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To plead the cause of the Haitian people and to urge a congressional investigation of the American occupation of the island, H. Paulsen Sannon, former Haitian Minister to the United States, and Steno Vincent, former chairman of the Haitian Senate, have arrived here and will soon go to Washington, where they hope to see Warren G. Harding, President-elect. They say they come as delegates of the Patriotic Union of Port-au-Prince.

World Invitation to Fair

SALEM, Oregon—Memorials urging Congress to invite the nations of the world to participate in the Atlan-

tic-Pacific highways and hydro-electric exposition at Portland in 1925 and requesting President Wilson to take advantage of the present session of the various state legislatures to invite the states to join with Oregon in the fair, have been adopted by the Oregon Legislature.

ANNIVERSARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

He Would Believe in Collective Bargaining, but Not in Closed Shop, Says J. H. Hammond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—That Abraham Lincoln would have believed in collective bargaining, but not in the closed shop, was declared by John Hays Hammond, speaking before the Lincoln Memorial Association here on Saturday.

"Lincoln would have tolerated no class legislation in a democracy," said Mr. Hammond. "He refused to admit a class distinction between Capital and Labor. He regarded Capital and Labor as a united, indivisible class. No principle is disturbed by existence of this mixed class."

Citing a speech by Lincoln at New Haven, in March, 1860, Mr. Hammond said the Lincoln industrial faith was the "square deal" of Theodore Roosevelt, "and while in one speech he would sound a note of warning to greedy capitalists, in the next he would admonish communistic tendencies on the part of Labor."

In Lincoln's time, although industrialism was not a topic of paramount interest, nevertheless controversies between Capital and Labor were assuming disquieting proportions. Lincoln realized that the moment Labor was denied the hope of acquisition, it was degraded to slavery.

Mr. Vanderlip on Need of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OSHING, New York—The necessity of having peace and of acquiring new concepts of foreign trade was urged by Frank A. Vanderlip at a Lincoln dinner here on Saturday.

"The thing we are suffering from," he said, "is not so much the result of the war—it is the interruption and the throwing out of gear of the world's economic machinery."

"We must have peace; if we don't many millions will starve. If industrial workers are to hope for better conditions, they have got to look forward to peace and renewed trade relations with all parts of the world. We used to owe the world some millions of dollars. Today the world owes us \$15,000,000,000 or \$18,000,000,000. They can only pay us in goods. We must let in their goods if we are to send out our goods."

"There has been built up in this country what some workmen term industrial slavery. I do not know as I would call it that. I know we have had terrible injustices in industry. We have had something that approximates servitude. The welfare of Labor, I believe, lies in a larger concept of world affairs. There must be a better understanding and a broader sympathy between Capital and Labor."

America's First Airway Dedicated

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The "cornerstone" of America's first airway, from Washington to Dayton, Ohio, was laid on Saturday at Bolling Field with ceremonies, designed as a part of the celebration of the Lincoln anniversary. Army officials, members of Congress and aviators of note attended.

Army aviation officials described the event as a "milestone in the progress of American aeronautics" and said that this pioneer route would provide a model for the development and expansion of other air routes throughout the United States.

A feature of the dedication was the first public appearance of the American messenger airplane. One of the smallest in the world, which is planned to take the place of motorcycles for certain messenger work. The plane has a wing spread of only 20 feet and stands seven feet high. It will carry a load of 240 pounds and with its 60 horsepower motor makes 95 miles an hour.

COOPERATIVE PLAN FOR SELLING WHEAT

CHICAGO, Illinois—A cooperative plan for selling wheat was adopted on Saturday by the executive board of the National Association of Wheat Growers. Members of the board said the plan would mean the saving of approximately 55 cents a bushel through elimination of the middleman's profit.

The growers' plan is to establish central receiving stations in each state, where the farmers may send their wheat and obtain a receipt for it. From these elevators the wheat will be sold direct to the millers. Stations for receiving wheat also will be established at all large seaports to handle export wheat.

"The farmers get \$1.40 a bushel for their wheat, which costs from \$2.50 to \$2.75 to raise," said W. C. McGreevey of Wichita, Kansas, secretary of the association. "If something is not done at once to relieve the situation, the farmers will be forced to stop raising wheat. By our new plan, we will dispense with at least two middlemen in the handling of the grain, and in some instances a third and a fourth."

HARBORS BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House rivers and harbors bill, carrying a lump sum appropriation of \$15,250,000, was reported favorably to the Senate on Saturday by the Commerce Committee without amendment.

SENATE DISCUSSES EDUCATION BILL

Senator Hoke Smith Asserts That the Only Opposition to Smith-Towner Measure Has Come From Roman Catholic Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the course of a discussion of the Smith-Towner bill for the establishment of a department of education and the authorization of appropriations for several purposes, including the removal of illiteracy and the Americanization of immigrants, Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, declared:

"I do not believe a measure has ever been before Congress that has aroused more general interest among all masses than this measure. The need and the appreciation of the stimulus that would be given by national aid in the state work."

"There has been but one active opposition to the measure. This has come from organizations of Roman Catholics. I will say, senators, that every resolution passed by them, every editorial printed in their papers against the measure, every expression of opinion, has been directed against the measure. I have seen, has disclosed ignorance of what the measure is, and that which they have attacked is not found in the measure. They have criticized what does not exist and what was never contemplated. They have attacked what they say is to be an interference with the right of the parent to send his child to what school he pleases. Some of them have gone so far as to say that the measure is directed against the religion of Jesus Christ."

Provisions of Bill Misunderstood

"I think the whole propaganda originated from the speech delivered by a priest in June, 1919, at Georgetown University, in which he utterly misconceived the provisions of the bill and charged that it contained provisions which were not in it."

Senator Smith said that there was not a line in the measure to prevent a parent from sending a child to any school he preferred, but added:

"The bill does provide, as to one of the appropriations, that the state shall not have the benefit of the appropriation unless it provides public schools 24 weeks in the year for all children who wish to attend. It provides further that the state, in order to receive that particular one of the appropriations, must enact a provision for compulsory education of every child between 7 and 14 years of age for 24 weeks during the year, not in the schools, but in some school. It provides further that the English language must be required by the state as the basic language in every school of the state receiving the appropriation."

"Senators are receiving telegrams from good citizens of the (Roman) Catholic denomination from all over the land protesting against the measure because they think it interferes with the right of the father to send his children to the parochial schools," asserted Senator Smith.

Grounds on Which Protests Are Based

Fernold Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, asked whether Senator Smith "believes that the protests which are coming from the (Roman) Catholics, as he says, are really based upon the assumption that (Roman) Catholic children will be required to attend public schools under his bill, or are they based upon the other idea that as the (Roman) Catholic Church, probably more than any other church, provides for the education of its children in parochial schools, the (Roman) Catholics, while having to pay their part of this fund would not get any of the benefits from it because they do not patronize the state public schools? While the protest is based upon the other ground, is it not probable that is the real basis of their objection?"

Mr. Smith—I hope not.

Mr. Simmons—I do, too.

Mr. Smith—I hope they are frank about it.

Mr. Simmons—I hope that is so, but I rather suspect that that has a great deal to do with their objection.

"It may be that some of those who have hammered false views into the rank and file of the (Roman) Catholics are moved by the idea expressed by the Senator from North Carolina," said Senator Smith. "The same view would cause them to oppose all taxation for public schools, taxation by the state for public schools, taxation by the municipality for public schools, taxation by the county for public schools, and every dollar taken from the public generally to sustain public education. 'I admit frankly there was a time many years ago in my own city when the (Roman) Catholics asked that the portion of taxes paid by the (Roman) Catholics should be turned over to them to be handled by their own schools. I was on the Board of Education at the time, and I had the privilege of voting against distributing to any religious denomination the fund that was raised for public education. I would not have been willing to give it to the Presbyterian Church School, with which I am connected.'"

NORTH DAKOTA ORDER ON BONDS AND BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—The state Administration has brought to bear the power of the state bank examiner's department and the state bond insurance fund in attempting to force private banks to meet the drafts

of the Bank of North Dakota and to force public officials to deposit funds in the state bank. An order by O. E. Loftis, state bank examiner, directed to the banks complained against by the Bank of North Dakota as having failed to pay drafts up to this time, requires these banks to pay the drafts or immediately close their doors. A letter by Harold Hopton, head of the state bonding department, in the office of the state insurance commissioner, advises public officials that if they deposit funds in banks other than the Bank of North Dakota, their bonds will be canceled and they will be required to obtain bonds from private surety companies.

LEADERS SAID TO BLOCK PACKER BILL

Attempts Being Made to Force Vote in House Despite Obstructionist Tactics—Critical Stage of Control Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislation for the regulation of the packer industry will reach a critical stage this week. Those who favor such legislation are bringing all possible influence to bear upon the House of Representatives to force a vote; but the political leaders are opposed to permitting a test.

"If the House leaders will not allow the packer control bill to come to a vote, there will be disclosed other conditions involved in that matter which do not appear on the surface," said a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which, with other organizations, is trying to obtain favorable action on the packer control bill at this session of Congress.

The opportunity to defeat such legislation came after the recently apparently favorable action by the Senate. The last line of the bill which passed that body contained words making an appropriation for the carrying out of its provisions. Under the present rules of the House no committee except the Appropriations Committee may make appropriations and therefore this bill would be subject to a point of order when it came before the House.

The hope was to put the bill through the House committee and the House with no changes. If any were made it would result in sending it back to conference and thence to the Senate, where Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, had threatened to talk it to defeat.

Obstructionist Tactics

However, amendments were made in the House and now the proponents of the bill are detected to be facing the obstructionist tactics of political leaders. It will be a great tribute to the ability of the organizations of farmers and consumers who are favoring the legislation if the bill can be put through under the present discouraging circumstances.

"Not even the fact that it is being vigorously urged by an extraordinary combination of organized voters—the various farmers' organizations, the National Consumers League, the League of Women Voters and the American Federation of Labor—not even this fact is of greatest interest to congressmen," said the American Farm Bureau Federation representative.

"The point that is centering attention from the legislative standpoint is the threatened overriding of the power of the majority leaders in the House. Matters are rapidly coming to the point in the House where policies are 'adjoined' and steering committees disregarded when important agricultural questions are up for consideration."

Time for Vote Refused

"The word has apparently been passed out by the majority leaders that no packer legislation shall be passed this session, despite the fact that the Groun bill has passed the Senate, been reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture and is now simply awaiting an opportunity for a vote. Even Frank Mondell, the majority leader, admits that if given an opportunity for a vote the bill would probably pass. But for reasons best known to themselves, Mr. Mondell, Mr. Madden of Chicago, Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati, Mr. Winslow of Massachusetts and several others on the Steering Committee, to date, refuse to grant the brief time necessary for the vote to be taken."

"Members from the agricultural districts know that their constituents are informed as to the existing situation, and these congressmen, both Democrat and Republican, are unwilling to shoulder the responsibility for the failure of the packer control bill. Representatives Rubey of Missouri and Young of Texas have made repeated demands from the floor that this bill be brought to vote forthwith."

"Petitions for a special rule are being circulated by congressmen, irrespective of party lines, and it is understood that a majority of the members present have signed. On Tuesday the demand for a special rule to make the packer control bill in order at once will be presented to the Rules Committee. A majority of the members of the Rules Committee have expressed themselves as desirous of voting out such a rule, provided the Steering Committee will give its consent. This will put the matter strictly up to the Steering Committee."

FILM CENSORSHIP PROPOSAL DEBATED

Motion Picture Industry Said to Produce Films Which Distort True Vision of Everyday World With Sole Object of Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston, Massachusetts Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Declaring that the motion picture industry is centered in California, producing films under artificial conditions which distort a true vision of the everyday world, with the financial control in New York, and with the single objective of profit-taking, Mrs. Hilda Hedstrom Quirk, of the State Committee on Motion Pictures, in a talk before the Legislative Council, urged support of the motion picture censorship bill resubmitted to the General Court. Opposition to the bill was brought by Miss Edith Haynes, Boston lawyer, who declared that censorship is "an ancient and antiquated" means of remedying a situation, and reflects the present-day tendency to reform by legislation, bureaucracy and paternalism.

Mrs. Quirk pointed out that the weakness in the present law in Massachusetts with regard to the type of entertainments is that it lacks placing responsibility. The statute which provides the power to local officials to issue licenses, she said, admits of personal interest governing revocation, and really amounts to little when the undesirable entertainment merely

moves on to the next community, having been advertised by being once suppressed. The blind way in which exhibitors order pictures, Mrs. Quirk asserted, binds them to a financial loss if a film is prohibited. This possibility, she said, brings strong opposition to moves for censorship.

"Some people declare," Mrs. Quirk said, "that the public wants the sensational sort of pictures. The trouble is that the public has had its tastes developed by such trash that it doesn't appreciate the decent possibilities of the motion picture. The hoodwinking, misleading titles are an illustration of what the industry thinks is wanted."

"Considerable opposition to censorship comes from the National Board of Review. The body was set up because the industry saw the coming of a demand for censorship. Its original name was the National Board of Censorship, but the films that it approved in many cases were so un-censored that the censorship part was changed to review. It is largely financed by the industry."

Miss Sybil Holmes, speaking also in opposition to the censorship bill, declared that the reform must take place where the films are manufactured. She pointed out that there is now an amendment to the federal penal code, prohibiting importation and transfer from state to state of undesirable motion pictures. Miss Holmes asserted that setting up a state board of censorship would be placing in the hands of a group the power to prohibit any film on racial, religious or political grounds. If, she said, women would get out and do their civic duty the needed reform could be obtained without calling upon the Legislature for another law.

PLAN TO STABILIZE RETAIL MILK PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, Rhode Island Office

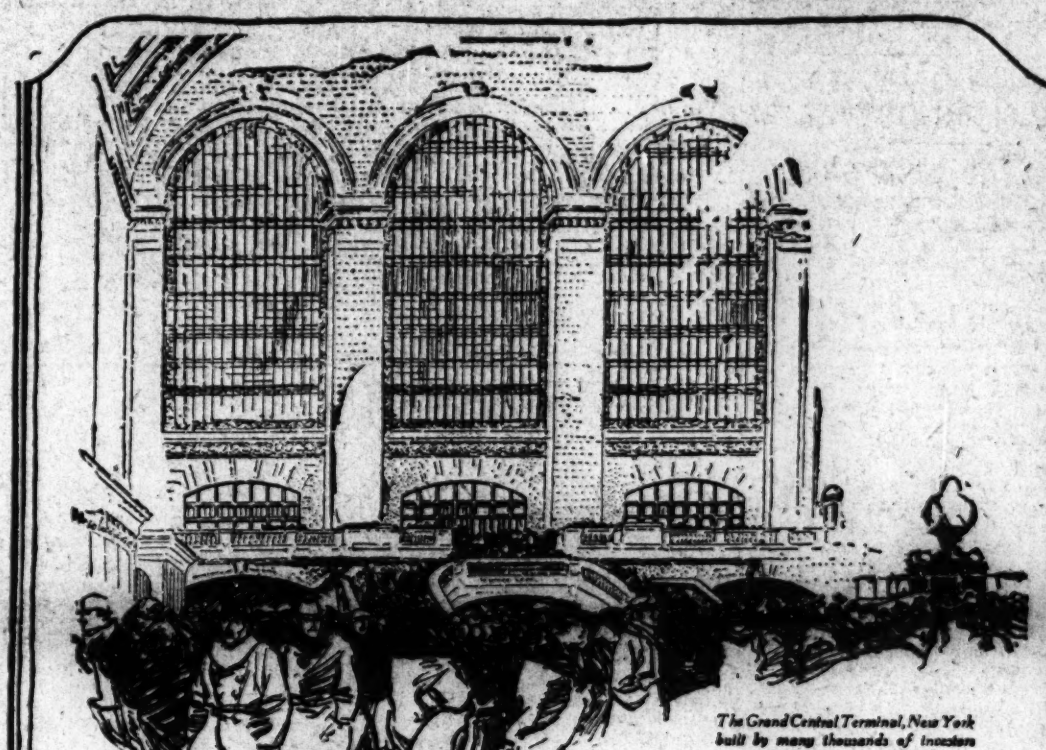
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Stabilization of retail milk prices at a lower average figure through a rating system designed to regulate the production of milk in accord with the consumers' demand is the object of a plan worked out by the New England Milk Producers Association and approved by the dealers here to go into effect on March 1. Adoption of the proposal is expected in other cities. While the plan is formulated primarily to safeguard the producers whose milk supply is regular throughout the year, it is also calculated that it will prevent fluctuations in the retail price.

"Each producer," the plan provides, "shall receive a rating based on his average monthly production for the three consecutive months of the previous year in which his dealers' purchases and sales most nearly equal each other, and shall be paid a fluid milk price for all his production within said rating and also for his excess, if any, in months wherein the dealers' receipts are not more than 108 per cent of his sales. Over and above the producers' sales thus provided for, he shall receive for his excess above his rating the value of his milk for manufacture on the aforesaid basis."

MISS MACSWINEY NOT INVITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—By a vote of 4 to 28, the Nebraska House of Representatives has refused to invite Miss Mary MacSwiney to address it.



The Grand Central Terminal, New York built by many thousands of investors

The Faith that Builds Railroads

MANY New York Central stockholders own only one or two shares—a savings nest-egg. But the holder of a few shares of stock has the same satisfaction as the larger investor of taking part in the development of an important public service while providing an income for himself.

In his classic study of "Lombard Street," Walter Bagehot, the brilliant English economist, asserted that a citizen of London of Queen Elizabeth's time would have thought it no use inventing railways because he would have been unable to conceive the possibility of collecting the vast sums of capital needed for their construction.

Even Bagehot, writing only fifty years ago, probably would have been amazed by the thought of attracting the capital needed for the building and development of a thirteen-thousand-mile railroad system like the New York Central.

Now nearing a century of public service, the New York Central Lines represent a property investment of \$1,720,000,000. Against this investment stocks and bonds have been issued to the amount of \$1,543,000,000—that is, the actual value of the property is greatly in excess of the outstanding securities.

Scattered throughout the United States and in many foreign countries are more than 120,000 individual investors and institutions who have become partners in this great enterprise.

The number of owners of the stock of the New York Central Railroad Company, the parent company of the system, has increased by forty per cent in the past four years.

The growth of railroad facilities, to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands of American industry, depends upon a continuance of this public faith in railroads as investments, which is so strikingly shown by the widespread ownership of New York Central securities.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

NO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPSON & HOLT LINE
Regular sailings of luxurious steamers, 17,000 ton displacement, especially designed for travel to the tropics. Company's Office, 43 Broadway, New York, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 17 Temple Place, W. H. Hayes, R. S. & Tourist Agency, 10 Congress St., Boston.

HOCKEY TONIGHT
AT
NEW BOSTON ARENA
Harvard vs. Ottawa
SKATING AFTER GAME

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITAIN'S COTTON
TRADE IS COMPARED

Output of the Industry in England in 1913 and 1920 Reveal Some Interesting Facts About Conditions of Export Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—In a previous article an indication was given of the record profits made by Lancashire cotton-spinning firms during 1920. The remarkable thing about this was that such high dividends should have been paid out of comparatively low quantities of production. It may be said that in 1919 and 1920 the British cotton industry met with great financial success although the exports were little more than one-half of what they were prior to the war. The industry lives on its exports in cotton cloth as the full running of the machinery depends upon nearly 80 per cent of all that is spun and weaved being sold in foreign markets. In all there are 59,000,000 spindles in Great Britain, but the country requires only 13,000,000 for its own cotton fabrics; there are 800,000 looms, but only 160,000 are needed for the demands of the home market. Hence, the industry's dependence on its customers abroad.

It is interesting to examine this export side compared to 1913, the year before the war broke out. It will then be seen that as soon as prices can be fixed at reasonable rates, freightage reduced, and exchange values brought to a more workable level, a great "boom" may be realized.

Difference in 1913 and 1920

Great Britain, of course, does not export much cotton yarn, as it is principally consumed in her own weaving section. In 1913, however, the exports of yarn amounted to 210,175,000 pounds, for which we obtained \$215,007,017. In 1920 the exported quantity was 147,542,900 pounds. This was \$25,632,000 pounds less, but \$47,824,983 was obtained for it, or \$23,187,983 more. This export of yarn, however, plays but a small part. It is the cloth sent abroad that counts. And in respect to cloth the difference between 1913 and 1920 was amazing.

In the following table the year 1913 is included, and it will be observed how much less in quantity the exports were, but how much higher in value:

Year—Quantity—Value—

1913.....7,075,535,400 lbs. \$17,820,232
1914.....5,222,796,500 lbs. \$17,825,942
1915.....4,424,587,500 lbs. \$18,732,164
1916.....4,424,587,500 lbs. \$18,732,164
1917.....4,424,587,500 lbs. \$18,732,164
1918.....4,424,587,500 lbs. \$18,732,164
1919.....4,424,587,500 lbs. \$18,732,164
1920.....4,424,587,500 lbs. \$18,732,164

Now the supply of cloth to markets abroad has been from 1,250,000,000 yards to over 3,000,000,000 yards less in one year or another since 1913. This means that if the cotton trade had been working normal a tremendous quantity would have gone to stock. But during the greater part of the war the production was restricted and regulated. Also, since July, 1913, the industry has been working on a 48-hour week compared to 55½ in 1913. But obviously great quantities of cloth have been stored, this having been put away on high prices, is causing the trouble today. There is reluctance to let it go at low quotations.

Raw Consumption Less

Another effect of the decreased output must be taken into consideration, namely, the consumption of raw cotton, has been less. In 1913 there was consumed in the mills an average of \$3,500 bales per week. In 1920 only \$6,040 bales were used per week. In 1919 the consumption was 55,270 bales and 56,930 bales per week in 1918. Except for 1914 and 1915, crops of American cotton have been much below the world's normal consumption; but the lower consumption in England, and in all European countries for several years has enabled growers and dealers to put aside a quantity of the small crops each year.

It is naturally contended that there is a deal of raw cotton in the world, as well as manufactured cloth, ready for a favorable turn of the markets. Hours of labor are shorter than in 1913 in nearly all the world's manufacturing areas, but this is more than counterbalanced by the world's depreciation of machinery of production during the war years, a depreciation which has been further emphasized by the greatly increased price of raw and repaired plant. The natural growth of spindles and looms has not been maintained, nor are additions likely to be made except at a cautious rate till prices are lower. British textile machinery is from four to five times as dear as it was in 1913. The cotton-spinning mill, which would cost \$20,000 in 1913 would, if erected today, cost about \$400,000.

Rush Depends Upon Price

British statistics certainly point to the world having been half starved with regard to cotton goods for several years. This being so it would appear that there will be a world rush for fabrics before many weeks are over. Much, however, will depend upon prices. If these have to come down, as they must, it may be that wages will have to follow. There will no doubt be serious conflict in the British cotton trade during the year on the question of wages.

Since May 9 of last year, when advances amounting to 70 per cent on standard rates were granted, wages of cotton operatives have been from 215 to 345 per cent above the rates of 1913. The agreement controlling these rates terminates at the end of April next. The course that will then be adopted will depend upon the state

of the trade. But there is almost certain to be a deal of trouble, caused by the operatives, who are strengthening their organizations to prevent any serious reduction in present earnings, ranging from 25 to over 214 per week (on full-time work) for operative spinners, 30s. to 50s. for boy and men piecers, 30s. to 100s. for girl and woman cardroom workers, and from 60s. to 100s. per week for operative weavers.

PLANS FOR DOING
BUSINESS IN CHINA

United States Chamber of Commerce Urges Incorporation and Tax Exemptions to Aid Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Federal incorporation of American companies doing business in China, and federal, state, income, and profit tax exemption for such companies are urged by the foreign commerce department of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a statement just issued. American companies formed primarily for China business and operating in China, the chamber declares, should be given the privilege of federal incorporation in order that they may have a standing as American companies, under a single set of legal requirements and regulations. This has been difficult for them to get and maintain when operating under the laws of the individual states, the requirements of which vary and are not generally known in China. These American-Chinese companies, so far as taxation is concerned, the chamber states, should, in other words, be placed on an equal footing with the companies of other competing countries.

American Chambers of Commerce in China contend that federal incorporation is sought that companies made up and managed by American capital may operate under a single set of clearly understood requirements. For success of a China business it is pointed out it is often advantageous to encourage Chinese capital to come into the corporation with American capital. In order to so gain the confidence of the Chinese investor and Chinese business man, it is regarded as most important that companies should operate under a single set of known regulations, rather than under the varying regulations of the several states.

As to tax exemption, it is said that American companies are meeting severe competition in China, especially from British companies, for British laws have recognized the special requirements of the China situation and have made it possible for British companies operating in China to do so without paying corporate taxes in England. American companies are, therefore, said to be at a distinct disadvantage in competition with such British companies, and apparently are at a similar disadvantage in competition with French and Japanese companies.

REPORT OF BALDWIN
LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Gross sales about \$73,000,000 during 1920, as against \$54,307,776 in 1919, are reported by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. With a lull in locomotive buying, due to the inability of foreign purchasers to finance their needs, and with domestic roads restricting purchases, operations have been greatly reduced. President S. M. Vauclain said there are plenty of foreign inquiries for locomotives, but that the question of credit or financing such purchases remains to be determined. The company has not received any cancellations, and orders on the books are firm.

Commenting on current conditions, President Vauclain said: "We have reduced our working force, reduced the number of hours of work per day, taken off some of the night turns and closed down some departments entirely, concentrating the work in other departments. These steps were taken with a view of reducing output."

"We have been shipping at the rate of \$9,000,000 gross of business per month and eventually we expect to reduce this to \$6,000,000. We hope so to adjust our affairs as to keep running throughout the year on about a two-thirds basis."

NEW YORK STATE BANK DEPOSITS

ALBANY, New York.—Despite the heavy fall in commodity prices during the last few months of 1920, with resultant decrease in bank deposits, the report of the State Superintendent of Banks to the Legislature shows deposits of the banks of the State decreased but \$198,964,399 last November from a year before. On November 15, 1920, banks showed deposits of \$3,919,510,596.

AUSTRALIANS TAKE OVER WOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Australian wool growers have assumed the responsibility for marketing the entire surplus of Australian wool carried over from previous seasons, and now held by the British Government, which amounts to 1,800,000 bales, according to a cable from the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. This arrangement is expected to end the situation arisen by reason of the competition between Australian wool growers and the British Government.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for this week shows that they held \$19,347,550 reserve in excess of legal requirements, an increase of \$4,250,480 from last week.

NARROW CHANGES
IN STOCK MARKET

Review of the Week on Exchange Shows That Trading Was Comparatively Light With Support on the Recession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market has passed through another week of narrow changes and comparatively little activity except that of a professional nature although there have been signs of several pools at work.

While there have been some sharp reductions in crude oil prices, signs of declines in steel prices, some more dividend reductions and disappointing financial statements there have also been some encouraging reports of more industries resuming operations, more normal wage scales and the further perfecting of increased financial machinery for facilitating foreign trade. Much of the pessimistic share of the reports now coming to the surface have been discounted previously and for the most part the fact that the market is holding its own so well is interpreted as a sign of strength, although that does not preclude intermittent recessions. But the declines almost invariably reveal ready purchasing power.

Comparative Averages

Following are some average prices of 20 active railroad stocks, 20 industrials and 20 coppers:

	20	20	20
	R.R.	Ind.	Cop.
Dec. 30	75.56	70.03	21.51
Jan. 7	77.03	72.21	22.46
Jan. 14	77.15	74.49	23.45
Jan. 21	75.47	74.62	23.59
Jan. 28	76.17	76.13	24.61
Feb. 4	74.56	74.74	26.28
Feb. 11	74.90	75.00	26.29
Feb. 18	74.53	74.59	26.25
Feb. 25	74.92	75.54	26.41
Feb. 4	74.66	75.48	26.44
Feb. 11	74.42	75.59	26.87
Feb. 18	75.60	75.59	26.86

Call money rates that ran up to 9 per cent got back to a steady 7 per cent the latter part of the week and there are many signs of easier money eventually.

Action of several reserve banks in increasing minimum discount rates on certificates of indebtedness to 6 per cent will result in increasing distribution of these obligations, as it will not be profitable for banks themselves to purchase certificates bearing 5½ per cent to 6 per cent interest and rediscunt them at 6 per cent. Reserve banks of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Richmond have adopted this rate. The reserve bank of Philadelphia has increased its minimum rate on certificates from 5 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Reserve banks were able to advance rates on certificates because of demand by institutions, corporations and individual investors for these short-term securities which have carried all issues to a slight premium. Even though discount rate is above the interest rate, banks which hold certificates will not be lenders, as all certificates are sold by the government at par, and they can make a nominal profit by selling their holdings in the open market. In view of this situation, reserve banks have apparently taken the view that there is no reason why member banks should hold the certificates for their own account and borrow on them from reserve banks when they can dispose of the certificates at a premium.

Moderate Revival Predicted

The Harvard Bureau of Economic Research says on general business conditions:

"The revival of business which we expect to develop during the spring months will be of only moderate proportions. The grounds for this conclusion are found in the continued lagging of the speculative cure, and more particularly in the comparatively slow easing of money rates. It is the course of the latter which will largely condition the next upward swing of business."

"In January speculation reached a new low point. This change was due to a considerable decline in the volume of trading, both shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange and New York bank clearings having fallen from the December levels. The average price of industrial stocks, on the other hand, showed some improvement. Commercial paper rates rose somewhat, the change in this case being the result of the correction for normal pre-war seasonal variation. It seems probable, however, that the federal reserve system has a stabilizing influence on commercial rates, so that seasonal variations are now less than they were in pre-war times. Actual average rates in January were a shade lower than in December."

Easier Money Is Slow

"The outstanding feature of the credit situation is the comparative slowness with which easier conditions are developing in the money market. The fact of improvement is unmistakable in all fundamental relations—federal reserve ratios, rediscounting, interdistrict borrowing; but the six months which have elapsed since the peak of the credit stringency have witnessed a much less substantial decline in market rates than occurred after previous crises in this country. For this there are several reasons. The drastic liquidation in commodity markets and the serious difficulties in certain export markets have made it necessary to carry many borrowers for more or less extended periods—a process not yet completed. Moreover since this was accomplished largely with the aid of the federal reserve banks, the extrication of those bor-

rowers from their difficulties does not release an equal amount of funds for other uses; it merely enables the member banks to reduce their liabilities to the reserve banks. And finally, the growing realization that we shall have to draw heavily on our credit resources in restoring our foreign trade introduces a factor not present in previous periods of business recovery."

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is reported that British dyestuff importers have received, to the end of 1920, 3,113,808 kilos of German product, filling warehouses to capacity, in expectation of government prohibition of such importation.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation reports for the year ended December 31, 1920, income after charges, but before federal taxes, \$2,826,698, against \$1,401,792 in 1919.

A new issue of \$100,000,000 5½ per cent United States Treasury certificates, dated February 15, maturing July 15, is being offered by Secretary of the Treasury David F. Houston.

The Nortonville State Bank of Bloomington, Iowa, which was reorganized, the state bank at Cogswell has been reorganized and will be reopened shortly.

Ship arrivals at the port of Hamburg, Germany, in December aggregated 640,391 tons, compared with 240,000 tons in December, 1919.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has bought a half-interest in the Sinclair Pipe Line Company from the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation. The deal is said to represent \$15,000,000.

The German Raw Iron Association has decided to reduce the price of iron to 1200 marks per ton.

DIVIDENDS

The Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation has declared the annual dividend of \$2 on the common stock, payable in four quarterly installments of 50 cents each as follows: March 31, stock of record March 1; June 30, stock of record June 1; September 30, stock of record September 1; December 31, stock of record December 1. A quarterly dividend of 75 cents was paid on January 1, compared with dividends of \$1.25 each in two previous quarters.

The Great Northern Paper Company has declared regular dividend of \$1.50 and an extra of \$3, payable March 1 to stock of record February 27.

LARGER SUPPLY OF
COTTON ESTIMATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The world's supply of cotton on July 31, 1920, was 5,487,750 bales, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Adding the production of cotton for 1920-21, estimated at 19,788,000 bales, the available world's supply of all cotton for 1920-21 amounts to approximately 25,275,750 bales.

At the present rate of consumption this means that there will be an available supply of 15,487,750 bales of cotton in the world on July 31, 1921, or about 6,511,750 bales more than last year, and 4,165,750 bales more than the 8,352,000 bales for 1914-15, which was the largest supply on record.

FEDERAL RESERVE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Friday shows:

Total gold reserves, \$466,181,329.61; total reserves, \$565,513,767.46. Bills discounted: secured by government war obligations: for members, \$394,403,030.77; all other: for members, \$520,809,984.05; bills bought in open market, \$14,485,805.79; total bills on hand, \$929,698,820.61; total earning assets, \$992,535,063.65; uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits, \$119,298,258.74; due to members—reserve account, \$655,629,293.16; total gross deposits, \$785,093,827.63; federal reserve notes in actual circulation, \$787,937,680; ratio of total reserves to deposits and federal reserve notes liabilities combined, \$3.94.

SCOTTISH STEEL PRICES CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Scottish steel-makers have made a drastic cut in prices with a view to saving the heavy foreign orders which are being won for Germany, Belgium and America. The reductions vary from 20s. to 70s. per ton, and these reductions carry with them a sharp break in wages under the sliding scale agreement. Many works in Scotland have not yet resumed for the year, and much valuable plant recently brought into operation is idle. The situation, in fact, gives rise to great uneasiness, for the Belgians are sending into Scotland iron bars far under their cost, while Germany is also ousting the home tube makers.

SILESIAN COAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BERLIN, Germany.—The coal production in Upper Silesia for the month of December reached 218,000 tons, which was 17,000 tons more than the highest previous monthly figure.

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NEW BANK TO AID
TRADING ABROAD

International Acceptance Company Is to Start in New York With Connections in Many Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York.—Additional financial machinery to help carry America's increased foreign trade will be contributed by the new corporation about to be formed under the name of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., with a fully subscribed capital of \$10,000,000 common stock and \$250,000 special stock and also a subscribed surplus of \$5,000,000.

It is expected that the bank will open for business about April 1 at 31 Pine Street. Paul M. Warburg will become the chairman of its board of directors. F. Abbot Goodhue, now vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, will be president, while P. J. Vogel, a former vice-president of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York, and now with the Chase National Bank, New York, and E. W. Davenport, vice-president of the First National Corporation, New York, will become vice-presidents.

The International Acceptance Bank, Inc., will devote itself primarily to financing America's foreign commerce and world trade. It will exercise this function mainly by the granting of acceptance credits.

It will operate under the provisions of Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act and will be organized as a New York corporation, subject to the regulations and supervision of the Federal Reserve Board and Banking Department of the State of New York.

This new bank will in no way compete with the \$100,000,000 Foreign Trade Finance Corporation, now in process of organization. The latter contemplates the issue of debentures, which, under the rules of the Federal Reserve Board and the so-called Edge Act, precludes it from doing at the same time a general acceptance business, while the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., as its name implies, primarily will do its business by the granting of acceptance credits, and has no power to issue debentures.

Instead of attempting to establish foreign branches, the new bank has sought and obtained the cooperation and support of some of the oldest and best established banks and banking firms in Europe. Among the foreign interests, holding, in all, approximately one-third of the capital of the new bank are the following banks and bankers:

Amsterdam: Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Hope & Co.
Basel: Swiss Bank Corporation.
London: M. M. Rothschild & Sons, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Svenska Handelsbanken, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget.
Zurich: Credit Suisse.

The connections thus established place at the disposal of the new bank the large and influential organizations of these foreign institutions and at the same time open to their clients the facilities of the American bank. Negotiations are now under way to

SUCCESSFUL TRADE
VISIT TO DENMARK

Copenhagen Destined to Play Important Part at Port for New Trade as Result of British Delegation's Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The British Trade Delegation left Copenhagen for England on January 15. Before leaving Mr. Hitchcock informed "Politiken" that, although he was unable to give details, the negotiations generally had been very successful. The delegation had succeeded in reaching provisional agreements, which would enable them to carry their scheme further. They had investigated and were very much impressed with the possibilities offered by the free port of Copenhagen. There was no doubt that Copenhagen would play the part of a most important center in the organization they were seeking to establish. The scheme they had prepared during their visit would be further considered on their return to London.

The delegation hoped and believed that the necessary foundation had been created for the construction of an organization for opening up trade with those countries now suffering from the war. Commenting on the delegation's purpose and achievements, "Politiken" says the words of Mr. Hitchcock show that the delegation has already succeeded in reaching agreements regarding schemes they came over to propose to the Danish business world. The newspaper looks upon this as very encouraging. When it was proposed that Copenhagen might be used as a trade center, it was trade with eastern Europe only that was thought of, but the schemes now entertained by the British business world for using Denmark as a connecting link are of a much more far-reaching character.

Behind the indication given by Mr. Hitchcock, it was possible to discern the outlines of a gigantic scheme for the reconstruction of European trade. It was not only because of its natural advantages in situation and harbor that Denmark would be an essential factor in this scheme, but also to a large extent because of the never-resting initiative which played so prominent a part in Danish commerce. "Politiken," after suggesting that some members of the British delegation are likely to return to Copenhagen within a month or two, adds: "Circles considered well informed state that a visit may be expected from even still more influential British men."

RAILWAY CONTRACT
GOES TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Rhodesian railways recently gave a contract for 160 all-steel, high-sided bogie wagons to a London agent, representing several German railway rolling-stock manufacturers. A large order for railway carriage and wagon tires required by the Egyptian state railways has also recently been placed in Germany. The Egyptian Delta Light Railways, a British company, have also been in negotiations with German manufacturers for the supply of 260 bogie platform wagons, but have now decided to defer action until April next in anticipation of then being able to take advantage of the prospective fall in prices. Meanwhile, a large contract for wagon wheels and axles has already been placed by this railway company with Germany.

BIG FAMINE LOAN IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SHANGHAI, China.—The Chinese Government has concluded with a number of foreign banks a \$4,000,000 famine loan. As security the government is making a 10 per cent surcharge on customs duties, commencing March 1.

TUNGSTEN ORE IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—November imports of tungsten-bearing ore into the United States amounted to 272 tons, valued at \$84,119. Hong Kong supplied 159 tons, valued at \$42,658; China 100 tons, at \$35,339; and Argentina 13 tons, worth \$6122.

CITY OF WINNIPEG BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The city of Winnipeg has sold \$1,250,000 of 30-year 6 per cent bonds to the Wood, Grundy Company of Toronto, at 97.80. The money will be used for the erection of schools, a bridge over the Red River and other improvements. The Greater Winnipeg Water District Board, which administers a 90-mile aqueduct from Winnipeg to Shoal Lake, through which the city obtains a supply of soft water, has authorized underdrainage of a two-mile area, to cost \$120,000.

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PUPIL ORDERED RECEIVED AGAIN

Magistrate Directs That Mary MacCallum-More May Attend Private School Pending Decision in Vaccination Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The MacCallum-More vaccination case at Port Richmond, Staten Island, has now been revived by the Board of Health there, and indications are that it will be followed through to test the right of a father to insist that his child shall not be compelled to undergo vaccination as a condition of public school entrance.

After she had been attending public school for some time, Mary MacCallum-More was sent home because she had not been vaccinated. Believing in medical freedom and having had a sad experience with vaccination in Scotland, the father insisted that the child should not submit to vaccination.

Since the state law requires parents or guardians to cause their children to "attend upon instruction," the father, for 15 days after she was first sent home, sent the child to the public school daily, and daily she was sent home again. Yet he was served with a summons for failing to cause his child to attend upon instruction during that time. The father sent the child to a parochial school, but as a result, it is alleged, of action by the Board of Health, she was excluded from that institution also.

Tried before a magistrate, the case went against the father, but sentence was suspended and the child began attending a private school. The father explained the circumstances to the principal, who took up the matter with his board of trustees, and the child was admitted.

She had attended that school only three days when the Board of Health again stepped in. She was excluded and a second summons was served on her father, this time for failing to send her to school from December 23 to January 21, a period which included the holiday vacation.

The case was argued before S. S. Mullen, city magistrate, who was sitting in the first case. The defendant had applied for transfer of the case to the county court, but in vain. Briefs will be filed with Magistrate Mullen on February 17.

A feature of the case, which gives it special value is the fact that the father subpoenaed the superintendent of the Board of Education, who admitted that the board had no jurisdiction over private schools. On the application of the defendant also, the magistrate ordered that the child be received back into the private school pending outcome of the case.

It is understood that if the case should go against the father this time, he will appeal it to the County Court.

RESEARCH PLANNED IN TROPICAL AMERICA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Systematic exploration and research in the interest of natural science will be started soon in Central America and South America, should plans now being perfected by representatives of American organizations meet with anticipated success. Dr. A. S. Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institution announces.

Under the supervision of a committee headed by Dr. Hitchcock, the Institute for Research in Tropical America has been formed and preliminary arrangements for beginning its work completed in a series of meetings called by the National Research Council.

In addition to exploration along botanical, anthropological, zoological and geological lines, the institute plans to establish a system of research stations and laboratories in the tropics, at which experimentation will be carried on.

BRITISH RAILWAYS' FINANCIAL NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Great Britain is economizing and is going ahead, but her railways are in a poor financial condition, and depression will last a year more in some industries, according to Sir William Guy Granet, director of British railways during the war, who arrived here on business on Saturday.

Sir William said it had been expected that the passenger and freight rates increase granted after the yards went back to their former owners would put them on a good financial basis but the general depression was such that the increase on freight did not help. The government was going to be surprised when the rail companies demanded guarantees promised when the roads were returned; the government had expected that the increase would enable the roads to get along without the guarantees, but a considerable sum would have to be raised to pay the roads.

SUGAR COMMISSION APPOINTED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Control of the sale and shipment of Cuba's 1920-21 sugar crop has been placed in a government organization known as the Sugar Finance Commission. This commission, appointed by President Menéndez, consists of seven members, and will formulate regulations governing the whole operation of marketing the sugar crop of the island. Members will receive no compensation. The decree appointing the com-

mission directs sugar buyers or sellers to file before February 20 sworn statements covering all sales contracts made with firms in foreign countries. The agreements must stipulate that the product they cover is to be refined or used by the buyer, and not sold or offered for sale as raw sugar. Infractions of rules will result in the commission refusing to issue permits for further shipments. The Cuban Government, it is stated, seeks not only to defend its own industry, but also to defend the American consumer against abnormal conditions.

THEATERS

The Readean Program
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An enthusiast for the work of production, Basil Dean early assumed the responsibilities of an experimental repertory theater at Liverpool, where he showed himself a master of the technical side of the stage production, proving so ingenious in the art of turning stage machinery to account that he was appointed adviser in the work of stage construction to the Birmingham Repertory Theater in 1912. During the war, he ran the Camp Theater at Oswestry, where his resourcefulness overcame difficulties in a way that won for his little theater a big renown. After the armistice, as his Camp Theater was no longer needed, he joined his old friend Alec Rea in management and secured a short tenancy of one or two London theaters, in which he had but little success.

Basil Dean showed himself daunted by failure. Changing his tactics, he purchased a long lease of the St. Martin's Theater, and there produced John Galsworthy's strong drama, "The Skin Game," which proved an immediate success, quickly retrieving the fortunes of the management. Its production is fittingly simple and severe. There was little change in the play for the employment of Basil Dean's peculiar talent, so he set about obtaining a tenancy of the Prince of Wales Theater where, in defiance of much opposition from those who did not believe the book suitable for dramatization, he produced a play founded on De Vere Stacpoole's well-known novel, "The Blue Lagoon."

There is little in the drama itself, which consists of groups of scenes, some of them wordless, but by the beauty and originality of his stage effects, Basil Dean again scored a success. Backed loyally, as always, by his partner and friend, Alec Rea, he has now bought a long lease of the Prince of Wales Theater, so the Readean management will, in future, control the destinies of two London theaters in which they have devised an interesting scheme of policy. At the St. Martin's, the smaller and more intimate of the two theaters, modern plays will be produced by known and unknown dramatists, for the Readean management is determined to make discoveries and to give a chance to young authors. Basil Dean's experience with the repertory movement has taught him to view the work of a new author without prejudice and he is not inclined to overvalue an established reputation, either in dramatist or actor. The only stipulation he makes is that the plays produced must be by British authors and this applies to the policy of both theaters.

In pursuance of this policy, a new play by H. G. Wells and St. John Ervine has been chosen to succeed "The Skin Game," when that play has to be withdrawn. It will excite much attention. Further new plays secured for future production at the St. Martin's include "Paris Nights," by Miles Maleson, for which Pughot is to design the setting, a new play by Macdonald Hastings, and a first play by Clemence Dane. It is also proposed to revive Galsworthy's "Strife," and a play of G. K. Chesterton's.

At the Prince of Wales, where the stage is bigger, romantic plays are to hold the day, and the first of these is to be "Hassan," the poetic drama by James Elroy Flecker. That Flecker had the dramatic instinct, "The King of Alabaster" proves. It is a story of incident and atmosphere. We are told that these qualities are again conspicuous in his play "Hassan," the production of which will be a literary event. Special music is to be composed by Frederick Delius, who, though of German parentage, was born at Bradford, and who is one of the few English composers to write a distinguished opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," having gained increased favor on its recent revival. In spite, however, of the decree of the Readean management that all their plays shall be by British authors, they are engaging an international cast for "Hassan," to get the eastern color; and that remarkable actress, Gilda Varesi, whose name sufficiently indicates her Italian descent, is probably to play an important part. American companies will appear at the Readean theaters, but only as guests or tenants, the Readean management having no share in the productions. It is expected that Gilda Varesi will come over in this manner, with her own play, "Enter Madame," under the direction of Brock Pemberton.

GREEK-AMERICAN LIBERAL VIEW
LYNN, Massachusetts—The Lynn branch of the Greek-American Liberalists of New England held a mass meeting yesterday at Burdett Hall here. Resolutions were adopted to cable David Lloyd George, Eleutherios Venizelos, Aristide Briand and Count Storace, expressing the sentiment of the meeting against any revision of the Turkish Treaty at the expense of Greece, and assuring particularly Mr. Lloyd George that the Greek people are awakening to their error of the recent Greek elections and are exerting their influence to induce Constantine to abdicate.

EMBARGO ON OIL PRODUCTS FAVORED

Secretary of the Navy Urges Provision for Such Action in an Emergency, Rather Than a Law Prohibiting Their Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a letter addressed yesterday to Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, advised that Congress give the President power to place an embargo on the export of petroleum oil whenever conditions warrant such action. The letter in which the Secretary of the Navy advised granting the President elastic and discretionary powers to place an embargo on oil exports was by way of comment on a bill pending in the Senate "to authorize the President of the United States to lay embargoes against the exportation of petroleum, and providing penalties."

The Secretary reviewed the oil situation on the basis of the figures of the United States Geological Survey, and concluded with the statement that coal and oil should be regarded as public utilities, and that the public interest should be cared for "before these natural substances are permitted to be exploited for private gain."

Embargo Plan Favored

The letter was, in part, as follows: "I am of the opinion that, instead of forbidding by specific statute the exportation of oil to those countries which decline to permit American nationals to own and acquire oil lands in such foreign countries, the same result can be accomplished by Senate Bill No. 4886, which permits the President to lay an embargo at such time as he deems conditions warrant such action. Such power in the hands of the President is more sweeping, more elastic, and of more potential value, than a direct retaliatory measure."

"While the navy is directly affected by the question of the future oil supplies of the country, the oil problem is no longer a national affair, but it has assumed an international aspect which must be handled by the President and the Department of State. Such being the case, it would seem that the power to handle the situation should be lodged in the President, to be used at his discretion."

"If the figures of the United States Geological Survey respecting the oil remaining in the ground in this country are correct, and I have no reason to doubt them, the total oil reserves in the United States are estimated to be 117 to 28 billion barrels. The United States Government to take some immediate steps to safeguard the remaining supply."

Production and Consumption

"For the year ending December 31, 1920, the total estimated production of crude oil in the United States was 443,022,000 barrels, whereas the total consumption was 531,186,000 barrels. Total imports of crude oil, chiefly from Mexico, were 106,175,000 barrels, but the total exports of all petroleum products amounted to 73,821,657 barrels. It can thus be seen that, in spite of the fact that we still produce more than 50 per cent of the total oil production, and eliminating all exports, we still require the importation of a few million barrels of crude oil to fill our demands for home consumption. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the consumption of oil is increasing, and it is probable that consumption will continue to increase faster than production, and that it will always be necessary for us to import oil to meet our requirements."

"At the present time there is an over supply of crude oil in the eastern section of the United States, and the price therefor has been cut almost in half within the last three months. This, however, is no doubt a temporary condition, brought about by decreased activities in the industrial world. These conditions do not exist as yet on the west coast of the United States, where there is still an apparent shortage of crude oil for that section of the country."

The Navy's Needs

"As you doubtless know, the navy uses only a small part of the fuel oil produced in the United States, the navy's total present daily consumption being just about one-third of the quantity used by one of the large trans-continental railroads daily. The needs of the navy, and the Shipping Board as well, will increase, however, from year to year, and some means similar to that contemplated by Senate Bill 4886 should be available for protecting the government's interests, in case such emergency arises."

"My personal opinion is that such substances as coal, oil, etc., should be regarded in the light of public utilities, and being such, the public's interest should be cared for before these natural substances are permitted to be exploited for private gain."

FAILURE TO PASS ON DECREASES CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although wholesale prices of fruits and vegetables have fallen so low in this market that many farmers, it is declared, have received nothing from recent shipments here but a bill for the balance of the freight, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, says that the retailer is not

giving the public the benefit of these decreases. Stores of commission merchants, he finds, are filled with perishable produce which dealers are unable to sell even at pre-war prices, because the public is not buying heavily. Farmers are suffering such losses that they are having difficulty financing next season's operations and many of them are planning to reduce their planting acreage. Publicity as to the retail hesitancy in meeting the cuts in the wholesale price of eggs last week forced down the retail market, but it went back part of the way under increased sales.

INCOME TAXATION PLAN IS INDORSED

National Economic League Vote Favors Retention of This Revenue Measure But Is for Repeal of the Excess Profits Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retention of the income tax as one of the principal sources of federal revenue and repeal of the excess profits tax were indorsed in a letter ballot held by the National Economic League on the general question of taxation. Ninety per cent of the 530 voters who returned their ballots affirmed their approval of the income tax. On the other hand, 75 per cent of the voters opposed the retention of the excess profits tax. The league embraces a membership of men in all walks of public and private life, and includes affiliated societies and economic clubs throughout the United States.

Although the income tax was approved, the opinion was almost exactly divided on the question, "should the present minima of taxable income be retained?" Those voting "no" on this query divided further, registering a two to one vote in favor of lowering the present minima. A majority voted against the retention of the present rates of surtax upon incomes of \$5000, and of the majority an almost unanimous sentiment was in favor of the diminution of these rates.

Approval was expressed by about 70 per cent of the ballots for the federal estate or inheritance tax. Opposition to this levy in the past has generally been based on the ground that the inheritance tax is particularly the right of the State.

A two to one vote of "no" was recorded on the query whether a direct tax should be levied by the United States on the site value of land, that is, "the portion of the value of land due to the presence and activities of the community and to natural advantages, mineral deposits, harbor frontages and the like." Those voting "yes" on this question voted 117 to 28 in favor of amending the federal Constitution "so that such a tax could be levied at a uniform rate throughout the United States, instead of being apportioned among the states in proportion to population as at present required."

The question of tariff, now one of the leading issues, was divided into three sub-questions, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for a tariff for the protection of home industries; 185 in favor of tariff for revenue only; and 54 were committed to free trade. A vote of 441 to 51 was cast on the question whether Congress should undertake a survey to determine what taxes involved a cost of administration disproportionate to the revenue collected; and that taxes, if any, serve to increase the cost of living in two hundred and twenty votes were cast for the revenue collected, and what taxes, if any, could be levied to reduce the cost of living.

A slight majority declared that it would be inadvisable for the United States to pay off its bonded indebtedness as rapidly as the bonds mature. On the concluding question: "Should the federal power of taxation be used as an indirect means of imposing regulations in behalf of the public health, morals or safety which Congress would have no power to impose directly?" the vote was 300 to 154 against.

PILGRIM FOREMOTHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—As an emphasis on the part played by the women folk of the Pilgrim band and by the women of the new country and the republic of early days, the Boston League of Women Voters will present a pageant entitled "The Foremother of New England," on the evening of February 25 as a part of the Pilgrim tercentenary observances. Historical in character, yet touched with the motive of the gradual assumption of her rights by women, the chronicle will trace the story of America from the departure for foreign shores through the final liberation of the slaves. Characters in history will be portrayed by local women and the action will include many significant events in progress.

COMPULSORY DRILL TO END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Most of the high schools in this city are expected soon to discontinue compulsory military training for boys over 16 years of age, the state Military Training Commission having authorized discontinuance where schools are equipped to substitute physical training. The purpose of the discontinuance is, it is said, to save money with which to train employed boys who lack such training now.

REDUCTION WAS BY PAINTERS

GADSDEN, Alabama—The word "painters" was rendered "printers" in press dispatches under date of February 19 that Gadsden union printers have voluntarily reduced their wage scale from 75 cents an hour to 65 cents. The painters announced the reduction, and the printers were in no way involved.

SCHOOLS

THE TOLTEC CLUB

AN OUTING CLUB FOR BOYS IN NEW YORK CITY
Afternoon spent in Central Park and at a local gymnasium and swimming pool. Saturdays and holidays at the Club Farm near Danbury, New York. All kinds of athletic games and winter sports. For full information address the Director, 51 Jan St., New York City.

NORTH BERKELEY OUTDOOR SCHOOL

1771 Bushnell Place, BERKELEY, CAL.
A Home School located in the North Berkeley Hills overlooking San Francisco Bay. This school offers a complete course of study from Primary Grades to High School. A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be accommodated.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

THREE MONTHS' COURSE

Students entered on probation at any date. ARTHUR HALL, V. M. WHEAT, Director

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For a student (16 to 18) in girls' boarding school near Boston to pay part of her expenses by helping in the school office; Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, College Preparation and general courses. Term opens next week. Write at once for details. R. 60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN PIANO and ORGAN

IS OFFERED in one of the best girls' boarding schools near Boston. IF DEFINITELY interested write, giving full particulars about yourself. At 44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified Advertisements

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There is an exceptional opportunity in our organization for five men who know retail store operations, as sales service representatives. These men will sell Lamson equipment by selling service—by thoroughly analyzing methods and equipment in use and advising store managers how Lamson equipment will benefit them.

As this work will take a man to the heads of large department stores, a knowledge of department store problems from the standpoint of the owner or manager is more important than sales experience or technical knowledge of store equipment.

We particularly want men who are looking for wider opportunities. Please give complete outline of business experience in first letter, which will be held in the strictest confidence.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED, immediately, woman or girl to operate telephone switch board and do general clerical work; also several capable ambitious women to do general bookkeeping and clerical work; steady work and good chance for advancement. Write S-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted by middle aged experienced sales manager; shingle business preferred; good accountant; thorough office man used to large responsibilities; familiar also with the pacific business. Care 2154 Madison St., Seattle, Wash.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG colored woman would like position as lady's maid; willing to travel or stay in city. JOHNSON, care of McIntire, 5 West 14th St., New York.

FOR SALE

VIOLIN—Carlo Bergami, made year 1700. Send for description. C. R. LODWICK, Vancouver, Washington.

TOY MAKERS EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—American toy manufacturers are holding their annual exhibit at Hotel Imperial, here. There are about 800,000 men employed by the American industry now and about \$77,000,000 worth of business a year is done. The number of manufacturers at work before the war has increased by nearly 500 and more than 250 of the more represented at the exhibition.

CHILEAN RAILROAD LOAN

SANTIAGO, Chile—Improvements on the Chilean state railways and the liquidation of the deficit accumulated during the last two years will be carried out by means of a loan of \$24,000,000, negotiated by the Bank of Chile through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The loan will mature in 20 years. Fifteen per cent of the gross earnings of the state lines will be set aside for payment of the loan. The interest is 8 per cent.

MISSION OF VISCONTI R. INOUE

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Viscount R. Inoue, who arrived here on the steamer Tenyo Maru, on Friday, was en route to New York to confer with Judge Gary relative to the steel and coal resources of southern Manchuria.

TEN FREIGHTERS TO BE ADDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The International Merchant Marine Company announces that 10 freighters will be added to its fleet in the next 16 months on the Leyland Line.

CLASSIFIED

Classified Advertisements

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Co-operative Bank

81 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

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100 ACRES, across the river from Columbia, S. C., on slope of hill from which Gen. Sherman's army retreated. Will grow asparagus, peaches, and small fruits and vegetables. Light soil, magnificent drainage, pellucid air. On Maine to Florida highway. For sale by non-resident owner. \$2000.00 per acre. MRS. M. J. HOLLAND, 1472 Monroe St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Bungalow \$1275—\$150 Down

BALANCH 312 a month, little beauty, hardwood floors, beautiful fireplace, town water, flush toilet, wired for lights, etc., brand new, in grove on large lake, the lake south of Boston. The entire tract can be bought on reasonable terms extending payments 10 to 15 years, or will sell any part of unimproved land in small tracts same terms. WM. R. PHIBBS, McCall Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

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7-ROOM modern Colonial bungalow, built in features complete, ivory finish, indirect lighting, shrubbery, garage, 1/2 block from Woodland Park; price \$8000 cash, or \$2000 down and terms. Also 11-room house and garage, 1st class in every respect. Must be seen to be fully appreciated. Wonderful view of Lake Washington. Corner 23rd Ave. and East Aloha St. \$60100. Price \$18,000. Terms can be arranged. OWENS, MRS. H. HETRICK, 2215 East Aloha St., Seattle, Wash.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

GREENWICH VILLAGE at Christopher Street Subway Station. Beautifully furnished, modern apartment, three rooms and bath and kitchenette; grand piano; lease March 1st. \$250 monthly. H. 36, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

TWO newly finished apts. at Weymouth Heights. Modern, bright, clean, 2nd floor. Only \$100.00 monthly. Tel. Weymouth 220.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART AND YOU

"I Heard Your Homage"
I withdrew into a doorway on Forty-Third Street, New York, and watched the passers-by stop to admire the new Town Hall.

It was a lesson in art appreciation. All sorts of people passed. Their criticism was not as sensitive and rhetorical as Pater or Ruskin. Most of them merely said, "Bully!" or "Fine!" or "Some building!" But the look in their eyes, the smile of pleasure on their faces, the lightening of their feet as they passed on told me that art had, for the moment, touched and uplifted them. They had gained something from that snatched glance at this simple, beautiful, Georgian building in a busy street.

And I said to myself, as I went my way: "Much windy, variegated stuff is talked about art, and undue importance is given to technique and schools, to lams and lets; for after all, to most people, the reaction to any object of art is merely, 'Does it add anything to my life? Does it reveal something to me? Does it help me to live? Does it do what that new Town Hall building does for the passers-by—give them a moment's relief from the drabness of the day, something to think about, and talk over, with thy surprise, afterwards?'"

And as I continued my way down Forty-Third Street, for I was going to a play; and as I sat in the dim theater waiting for the curtain to rise, I went over in memory my reactions to the work of four artists, very dissimilar in vision and technique, with widely different aims, who had lately, for one reason or another, been before the public. They were—Henri Julien Rousseau, Frenchman, known as "Rousseau, le Douanier"; J. Francis Murphy, American; Nicholas K. Roerich, Russian; and Alexandre Archipenko, Russian. I sat there in the dim theater asking myself what these four men had done for me, what amount of aesthetic or intellectual profit I had derived from them. You, reader, whoever you are, can address these same questions to yourself about any work of art that has recently arrested your attention. Art and You. I answer for myself. Tom, Dick and Harry; Mary, Martha and Anne can answer for themselves.

I begin with Rousseau "le Douanier" because he is by way of being something of a mystery. First as to his appellation. He is called Rousseau "le Douanier" or "Customs Officer" to distinguish him from the Barbizon Rousseau who is, of course, much better known. But Rousseau is a customs officer; he received no art education; he painted in his leisure time because he loved to paint, and he has been hailed by his friends and admirers as a shining example of that "childlike vision" which ardent writers on Post Impressionism proclaim as the great quest of the New Movement in Art. Rousseau "le Douanier" is an original; his pictures are extremely interesting; my friend William acquired one when he was last in Paris; but Rousseau "le Douanier" has been immensely overpraised. I remember an enthusiastic article by Mr. Olive Bell of England, a delightful essay, full of gusto and frankness, in which, so far as I remember, the only doubt in his mind was as to whether Rousseau "le Douanier" is the first or second of contemporary painters. And Mr. Henry McBride of America, who also has the courage of his enthusiasms has said of Rousseau "le Douanier's" picture called "The Jungle," that it is "one of those miracles of art that take the breath away."

I, in my calm, philosophic way have also felt the attraction of Rousseau, "le Douanier." I did not see his "Dancing Peasants" at the famous Armory Show, for I was far away from Lexington Avenue when New York flocked to the first Post Impressionistic exhibition; but I have encountered fugitive works by him in London, Paris and New York—there was one in the French exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum last summer. He is naïve. There is not a atom of self-consciousness in him. He sets down what he feels about things, rather than what he thinks things should look like, which is the usual way. He is a pre-Raphaelite in particularity; but he is not thinking about making a picture; he is intent only on expressing himself pictorially, and I am sure that he had great fun doing it. He cared nothing about perspective, or values, or balance, or drawing-master composition. This grown-up child in art, unlearned, unapologetic, with a great love for painting, and considerable power for expressing himself—just painted.

I was not thinking of Rousseau, "le Douanier," one day this week. I was thinking of quite a different kind of artist, J. Francis Murphy, when a friend said to me, "De Zayas of Fifth Avenue is showing a group of works by Rousseau, 'le Douanier.'"

I hastened there—hastened with the speed of a crack golfer who has just been told of a shop where there is a new ball that will travel 10 yards farther than any other ball. Facing me when I emerged from the elevator and stepped into the chaste De Zayas gallery was "le Douanier's" "Jungle," to the left, hung on the wall, a startling portrait, many allures, an accomplished, and to the right the kind of landscape that the first landscape painter might have built on his first canvas through sheer peritancy in the love of doing it. "This is natural painting," I said. "From 'le Douanier's' homeliness I learn much, and—this is the kind of picture I paint when I am at it; but I do not do it as well as 'le Douanier.' Oh, no! And somehow or other in 'The Jungle' he has painted a masterpiece."

stayed there an hour. The Customs officer, as a painter, adds something to my life.

Now for a confession. J. Francis Murphy does not add anything to my life. His work is very popular. I know: his pictures bring large prices at auction, but the sentiment of his blond, Indian summer pastures does not tell me anything new. I like his earlier manner better, the pictures wherein he shows flashes of the Barbizon freshness; but the Murphy that the public patronizes does not invite me. Which really means that I get more from an intellectual musical exercise by Sebastian Bach than from the song called, "The Close of a Perfect Day."

Nicholas K. Roerich, the Russian, who escaped from Petrograd, and the brutal, leveling hands of the Bolsheviki, carries me into another world of art. In over 170 paintings which have been shown in New York, and are now being displayed in Boston, he characterizes the elemental, barbaric simplicity and vast loneliness which was, and is Russia. It is another world. Murphy's Indian Summer prettiness would be out of place there. I think rather of Walt Whitman; but Roerich does not paint the love of comrades; he, being a Russian, plunges imperiously into the wastes where cosmic forces move slowly but inevitably. Not for him quality of paint, the caressing of surfaces, or the finish that the Anglo-Saxon world admires; his themes are too big for finesse. Hang his "Ecstasy" against a Fra Angelico "Ecstasy." What a contrast! What a sense of desolation, bigness and simplicity there is in his "St. Titon Discovering the Arrow Sent to Him from Heaven." It is like going back to the monolithic art of Mycenae; but Roerich gives us color too—strong glowing color. Yes, he adds something to my life, something I am glad to know of, and glad to be far away from—the primitive life of Russia expressed in awe and wonder.

At the galleries of the Société Anonyme, a society very intelligently conducted, whose purpose it is to open the way for the new expressions in art, I found the work of another Russian—Archipenko. He lives in Paris. To him Russia, I imagine, is no more than a forgotten dream. "Archipenko," says his biographer, "is the inventor of a style." Hardy. He may in time invent a style, but at present I see in him only one of those clever moderns who derives from Picasso, and molds his Cubism into something self-expressive—sculptures, and reliefs framed as pictures, that would make those who adore the art of Francis Murphy—scream. I rather like them. If you ask me why, I can only say that they are more interesting and intelligent than most modern representative sculptures. They make me wonder what they mean. I get a gleam, and am quite excited by my discovery. They arouse my curiosity. Answers come. Something is added to my store of reflections.

The play is over. I am on my way home. Again I pause before the new Town Hall. Again I listen to the exclamations of those who pause to admire the building. How limited is the vocabulary of appreciation employed by the proletariat. "Some Building!" "Fine!" "Bully!" I pass on. I am happy. Art has touched you, my friends. I heard your homage. Q. R.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT SHOW

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Not only is the National Portrait Society's exhibition at its new home, the Grafton Galleries, of a high level from a painter's point of view, but it is also interesting. Variety of style, excellence of technique, and the general trend of modern portraiture interests the artist, just as the social prominence of many of the sitters, with an opportunity of comparing works of a decade or two ago with those of today, gives entertainment to the man in the street.

Altogether, the people who look at you from these framed canvases are a much nicer crowd than is usually collected in such an exhibition. Most of them are more real and seem to have a greater purpose in life than sitting for the painter of their portraits. It is a reaction against the type so persistently exhibited in recent years, and suggests that there is just now a great deal of very serious painting going on of serious people.

In these columns recently it was suggested that the hanging of some staple work of art connected with the immediate past would have a good effect upon exhibitions of contemporary painting. This was said in connection with the recently hung "Misses Vickers," by Sargent, and now at this present gallery we have several examples of Victorian portraiture, with one more by Sargent, who would seem to have become already a past master if not an old master. This "Miss Ricketts" is disappointing in some ways, but in many ways shows that unconsciousness of Mr. Sargent when he has a full, vital subject before him. The Winterhalter portrait of Queen Alexandra is an example of this court painter's power to suggest the superb elegance of an aristocratic sitter with a meticulous and mediocre art. But the coldness of the color scheme and the attention to many things ignored by painters today make it interesting.

"Miss Mallory," by William E. Kyte, reminds us of this painter's pupillage with Lawrence and has in it much sincerity, though sentimental, and evidence of the real greatness of the artist. And then there are six drawings by an unknown Victorian artist lent by Augustus John: childish,



"Dolce far Niente," by John Curritor, in the Scottish Show

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the artist

stimulating, quaint and pungent. All these works are mentioned because they form an excellent springboard from which to approach the modern work.

They also form a setting to a really fine work of their own time, a Ricard. Badly hung as is this beautiful thing, its quiet refinement, the reticent beauty of the sitter, the grave color scheme well repay searching it out. The painter in this work shows a technical affinity with Prud'hon. He is lost in his subject and the success of the picture is in no small amount due to the lady. Absorbed and still she is in no way "sitting" for her portrait. She is not interested in you, the onlooker, nor does she regard you with an elegant disdain; neither is she interested in the artist. And this is very largely the value of this painting in its surroundings. It very quietly teaches people how to "sit" for their portraits, and their painters how to regard them apart from painting.

Coupled with this lovely Ricard in the memory is a fine portrait of Thomas Hardy by Jacques Blanche. It again quietly pleases for the same reasons that the Ricard does, except that in place of the satisfaction in the loveliness of the first subject, the reticence and simplicity of the sad-eyed poet is moving. Mr. Blanche has given us a magnificent presentment of intellectual power which is contrasted strongly by the genial quality of the portrait "Miss Jekyll" by Mr. Nicholson, hung near by.

Passing from these we come upon the overpowering works of Augustus John, no less than six in number, apart from many studies and drawings. The best of them is "The White Mantilla," a superb work, honest, blunt, and uncompromising in the extreme. Gerald F. Kelly, Philip Connard, William Strang, A. J. Munnings, Glynn Philpot, Charles Sims, all contribute to make an exhibition of portraits unrivaled in excellence for many years. It is noteworthy that "Blue and Silver," by Bernard Lintot, has already been familiarized by appearing as the cover of a woman's magazine. This really beautiful head, without that insipidity usually associated with magazine covers, will have done much if it breaks the horrible fashion of the "Magazine Girl" and brings home to art editors the fact they are so blind to, that the public nowadays do really demand something finer and of greater artistic merit than that which they usually supply them with.

A SURVEY OF ART IN HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

AMSTERDAM, Holland—A rapid survey of recent art exhibitions does not give one the impression of an art in its heyday. There is nothing of the enthusiasm which characterized the period of Jacob and William Maris, Josef Israels, Anton Mauve, Brietner, Weissenbruch and so many other great and charming workers of the Impressionist school. There is a certain restlessness, there is still much searching of hearts and endeavoring even with those of acknowledged mastery like Jan Sluijters. There is also sometimes a curious lack of self-confidence. Scheffhout, for instance, has had the wonderful idea of completing the exhibition of his works with etchings by Picasso. In this way any artist of the day might attract public attention by exhibiting together with Rembrandt! Yet Scheffhout, after having worked under the influence of Van Gogh, Cézanne, Matisse and the cubists, has found his own. What he derived from the cubists, I.e. the conception of a painting as an entity, has become his property. System adds him not its

slave; it is indeed absent from his latest work, viz., the water-colors and pointes-seches which he brought with him from his sojourn in Corsica. He depicts Matisse in a way which reminds one of the Italian primitives, of Benozzo Gozzoli's pointed rocks, rectangular suites of houses, winding ways and deep-blue water; of the romantic Flemish painters of the sixteenth century, but for freshness of the naïve joy of life.

At The Hague there was lately a choice collection of Dijkshof, who preserves originality and variety though he continually repeats himself in the representation of the dim, mysterious world of the aquarium. As to fineness of color and tone he is perhaps only to be compared to Isaac Israels, though the latter commands a much wider domain of experience and contemplation—indeed, his range is the human word itself. Dijkshof, like Georg Rueter, whose works were here to be seen together, is much more intimate, much more sensitive. Both are untouched by the restlessness of the modern painters. Rueter expresses in his portraits of children simplicity, loveliness and unself-consciousness; in his portraits of women tenderness and nobleness.

At the exposition of "St. Lucas" at Amsterdam, Rueter has a series of fine portraits and a charming little study of children at their play. The child is well represented there, and one is struck by the fact that though women stand so much nearer to the child, men are so far unrepresented in their fathoming of the child thought. There is a charming naturalness and exuberant force in the boy's portrait by Jan Sluijters, and an undoubted mastery in his crayon drawings of babies.

Tjerk Bottema is cool but full of life and intellect, and a master in sharp and clear characterization. Again, there is an interesting boy's portrait by Krabbe, and good, sober, painstaking work by H. Meyer. The absence of Cornelis Spoor, one of Holland's most sensitive painters of children, in this exhibition is much noted. The reason is a satisfactory one. He is working hard.

Happily the great masters of the so-called Hague school are not yet forgotten. Willem Maris, Jacob Maris and Matthijs Maris are represented in a small collection in Kleykamp's at The Hague. We find there the "Four Mills" by Jacob, a painting which once shone in the well-known Young collection in America—together with some other very good works of that master, in whose mighty presence his brother Willem and other Hague artists are hardly audible. There are two works by Matthijs of altogether different character: works of a devotional character showing an art which hovers between reality and dreamland. But there is no question that they are overshadowed by the broader and more forcible work of Jacob.

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SCOTTISH YOUTH ASSERT THEMSELVES

By The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Society of Scottish Artists has not been a militant body. Formed 27 years ago, mainly in the interests of the younger artists of Edinburgh, it has hitherto compromised with the conventions. Its annual exhibitions afforded generous wall space for the works of the elder statesmen of Scottish art, grave academicians and others, long settled in their grooves, whose companionable landscapes and decorous figure pieces are familiar in exhibitions from Glasgow to Aberdeen. A change has come over the society. Its present controllers form a league of youth, frankly assertive, and the selection for the latest exhibition, in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, suggests a certain iconoclasm. Artists of established reputation have been rejected, and their offerings returned to their studios by the van load. There is mourning at the foot of the "Mound," and angry criticism in the Edinburgh Arts Club in Charlotte Square, where stalwarts of the Royal Scottish Academy declaim against the presumption of artistic youth.

But the Society of Scottish Artists has made a welcome departure. The 300 and odd pictures displayed doubtless suggest that Scottish art, in its youthful expression, is on an aesthetic quicksand; many of the artists are obviously not sure of their footing. A good deal of the work suggests the callow daring of the art school student, on the artistic Bohemianism of Paris, of young men who have spent a hectic session or two in some of its studies, sickly imitative of the leaders of contemporary French art. But there are others. And, generally, the show stimulates because it marks an earnest effort to get away from outworn conventions.

The president of the society, Stanley Curritor, has certainly got beyond the callow stage, and while not yet quite sure of himself, he is undoubtedly one of the younger Scottish artists whose progress is to be watched. Mr. Curritor first attracted attention by some clever exploits in the Futurist manner. He no longer wastes his talent on pictorial ecce-

*For me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.*
Willfred Whitten.

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tricties, and his always capable craftsmanship now finds expression in work less esoteric. His "Dolce far Niente" is a very beautiful picture, exceptionally fine in the modeling of the figures, and really masterly in its "lighting." It perhaps somewhat suggests a variation of an earlier essay by Mr. Curritor, figures seated at an open window, through which streamed the light of a summer day. His present work is a nocturne, shafts of lamplight radiate the figures of the women, set against a background of a solemn, velvety night sky. The arrangement is somewhat reminiscent of the art of Albert Moore.

Careful inspection disentangles from the youthful company three other artists: Charles Macdonald, Bernard Reid and Hamish Paterson, a trio who give promise of achieving distinction. All three are still somewhat hesitant in manner. Mr. Macdonald devotes himself to landscape, scrupulously avoids the merely topographical, and attains very effective, if also slightly affected design. His landscapes, in which mountains, gradients, and houses clustered on hilltops, largely enter, are occasionally somewhat chaotic, difficult to focus. But his draftsmanship is excellent, and he has a sense of color.

Mr. Paterson has also a way with him, with mannerisms, suggestive of the work of his better known father, Mr. James Paterson, one of the most scholarly of Scottish painters in aquarelle. Mr. Reid concentrates on the figure, and, meantime, seems under the influence of Fornerod, and paints toward plastic ends. The secret of such art really exists in an appreciation of color values, the juxtaposition of the notes of the mosaic of the palette, so that the figures come into relief, as in a piece of sculpture.

This becomes increasingly apparent, also, in the art of Mr. David All-

son, already distinguished in Scottish portraiture. These artists are mentioned because their work reflects the tendencies of the younger school of Scottish painters. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon pictures which belong to a more familiar order of art: the happy landscapes, technically accomplished, topographically accurate, companionable but scarcely inspiring, and portraits which insistently suggest the camera.

The loan section demands more pointed reference. In the average public art show, the loans, generally consist of selections from the Old Masters; private galleries are searched for such treasures. Following an admirable precedent, the Scottish Artists Society choose loans that are reflective of current art tendencies. On this occasion Spain and France have been drawn upon.

SOCIETY OF GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—An invitation to a black and white exhibition of some 600 works promises an afternoon without that relief which color so manifestly gives. The mistake must not be made, however, of refusing the one offered by the Society of Graphic Art at the Suffolk Galleries, for amongst the enormous number of drawings are many gems to reward the patience. The pocket, too, would not be lightened much, and the walls of even the smallest rooms enhanced by the acquisition of many works of real beauty.

The aim of the society is "to restate in the estimation of the public the dignity and importance of pure draftsmanship." This aim would have been nearer achievement had such men as D. Y. Cameron, George Clausen, Philip Connard, Glynn Philpot, W. Strang and Sir William Orpen, all of whom are honorary members, sent contributions to the show. Frank Brangwyn, the president, hangs one of his designs for the "Stations of the Cross," a strong, powerful composition which he has undertaken to paint as a gift for a church at Pretoria.

Reminiscent of Hollar's delightful prints is E. H. New's large pen and ink panoramic view of London; and Macdonald Gill's "Wonderful Map of London," so familiar on the underground railway, follows an old-time decorative tradition. Some original drawings for Punch by F. H. Townsend show the marvelous fidelity and delicate craftsmanship of this master of pen and ink, in all its original freshness which, unfortunately, is always lost in reproductions however well they are done.

It would be easy to mention 40 or 50 exhibits of high merit in woodcut, lithograph, drypoint, etching, and every other black and white medium; but it is a pity that the modern movement is not better represented, Robert Gibbins's sharply seen "Sunshine in Cornwall" being in this respect in splendid isolation.

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Macaulay's Impetuous Conversation

"Was Macaulay a fine converser?" William Matthews asks in "The Great Conversers." "It is hard to say. The name which Sydney Smith gave him, 'a book in breeches,' would imply that he was a monologist, not a converser. In his talk there was the same impetuous volubility which we find in his essays; as some one said of his speeches, all you thought of in listening to Macaulay was an express train which did not stop even at the chief stations. His conversation teemed with thought, criticism, quotation, and illustration; but there was too much epigram, too much glitter, too much, in short, of the rhetorical, to make it thoroughly enjoyable. Our countryman, Prescott, who often met him in society in 1850, describes his conversation as being 'like the unintermitting jerks of a pump.' 'I do not believe,' Sydney Smith used to say, 'that Macaulay ever did hear my voice.' But, though he took the lion's share of the conversation, it was not from arrogance, or a desire to monopolize the attention of the company, but simply because the stream welled forth from a full mind and a prodigious memory. When he launched upon a subject, there was no hope of arresting his voyage, nor any wish to do so. Commencing with the remotest beginning of his theme, hardly 'skipping the deluge,' just as he begins his History of James II with the Phœnician, he would roll on to a mighty flood, gathering volume and power at every moment, till there seemed no reason why the talk should ever cease; no more than for the Amazon to run dry, or time to pause in its flight. The talk had some of Milton's organ roll, and was only to be closed by Milton's organ stop."

The Sea Was Like a Mirror Shaking

The sun set, the wind fell, the sea was like a mirror shaking:
The one small wave that clapped the land
A mile-long snake of foam was making
Where tide had smoothed and wind had dried
The vacant sand.
A light divided the swollen clouds
And lay most perfectly
Like a straight narrow footbridge bright
That crossed over the sea to me;
And no one else in the whole world
Saw that same sight.
—Edward Thomas.

Happiness Unending

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
BECAUSE the infinitely good Mind and its expression are the whole of reality, they constitute the sum-total of happiness, and this happiness is spiritual and unending. Matter has no place in it. The characteristic of divine Mind is peace, or continuous freedom from trouble; and this characteristic is the imperishable possession of the spiritual man as the likeness of God. Since Mind and its ideas are all, freedom from trouble is the basic and only fact in all places no matter where, an all-pervading happiness which Principle upholds, and which can never slip away into any belief of unhappiness. Man can never lose this contentment, for in truth he is the reflection of Mind. In truth he is the reflection of Mind.

Even in mortal life, which is a fictitious substitute for the real, happiness is primarily a mental and not a physical experience. For instance, one might see a very beautiful house, or hear blithesome music emanating from it, or otherwise perceive this house through the other three physical senses, and yet be most miserable, either because of not owning it oneself or not being allowed to go into it. But let the owner of the structure but come and make a gift of it to the miserable one and convince him that it is indeed his, and what will take place? Where a moment before was misery there will be joy. The human mind will have changed its base. The man in question had before looked at the house and thought himself deprived of it. Now he looks at the same house and with changed thought, he takes pleasure in it. Hence, it was not the house itself that made him happy or miserable, but his own thought about it.

The secret of this fact that human happiness is mental is further disclosed in analyzing what occurs in a man's dream during sleep. Anyone can recall awakening from a dream with as vivid a sense of its reality as ever he has of the dream which is called being awake in material life. In the sleeping dream, the dreamer may carry on a conversation in which the tones of other persons are heard as surely as when he is awake. All the modulations of their voices are distinctly heard, and these sounds are, certainly, entirely mental. It is the same way with the hearing of band music, in which the sounds are as distinct as when the dreamer is awake. Who has not had the experience of waking from a dream and singing or otherwise audibly going on with the music from the point where it stopped when he awakened? And many persons can remember attempting to finish entirely sensible conversations interrupted upon awakening. Certainly there are plenty of examples where one had awakened with actual physical joy or grief over some event which occurred solely in a dream, and so was wholly mental. On page 250 of Science and Health, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "A mortal may be weary or pained, enjoy or suffer, according to the dream he entertains in sleep. When that dream vanishes, the mortal finds himself experiencing none of these dream-sensations. To the observer, the body lies listless, undisturbed and sensationless, and the mind seems to be absent. Now I ask, is there any more reality in the waking dream of mortal existence than in the sleeping dream?"

It is not difficult at all then to perceive that, since sounds and sights are experienced as vividly in the sleeping dream as in the waking dream, which is the ordinary daytime life of an individual, it is not the ears and the eyes as physical organs that hear and see at all. It is mortal mind itself. This mortal, or human mind, makes its own sound and hears it; makes its own flower and sees it; creates its own world and enjoys, suffers, or otherwise is happy or miserable about it. The material body with its intricate systems of ears, eyes, optic nerves, ear-drums, nerve centers for feeling, and so on, thus does not, even from the human standpoint, have any life or sensation in it at all. That it hears, sees, and feels is all an elaborate myth with which mortal mind deceives mortals. And of course, the whole round of material existence, the human mind and its creation, called the physical universe, is mere supposition and belief, an untrue counterfeit of the one eternal Mind, or God, and what He has made, spiritual and immortal, the likeness of Himself. There is really no carnal mind deceiving itself or mortals. Divine Mind and its expression are the All-in-all.

Learning the vagaries and deceptions of supposed mortal mind, we are able more easily to set it aside as unreal and come closer to the true. Rending the veil of the fictitious, we glimpse more of that which is authentic and satisfying. Thus we see that when the human mind declares us to be either happy or sad from its standpoint, it is not true. Man's rich happiness, all sufficing and ample for his unlimited needs, remains forever undisturbed in the divine consciousness, Unfathomable Mind, or God. Speaking of mortal existence as a dream, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Upon this stage of existence rises on the dance of mortal mind. Mortal thoughts chase one another like snowflakes, and drift to the ground. Science reveals Life as not being at the mercy of death, nor will Science admit that happiness is ever the sport of circumstance." (Science and Health, p. 250.)

Therefore nothing can ever separate man from his unalloyed happiness in eternal Mind. No matter what combination of circumstances may claim to

sweep away an individual's joy—whether disease, sin, death, pain, sorrow—he can always repudiate this falsity. When faced with the mortal assertion, "Knowest thou not that I have power to release thee," he can reply, in the words of Christ Jesus, "Thou sayestest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." Divine Principle alone is the source of man's life, and immortal Mind gives up prerogative whatever to mortal mind, but has forever sustained it with blessed reality—unending good.

Mountains, or the high peaks of the Tijuca such as its greater rival prides itself upon, without the lofty Sugar Loaf towering above the narrow entrance to the enormous island-dotted bay, yet Cartagena has charms of traditions of its own that Rio de Janeiro never could have claimed. It may be that the vegetation of the more northern harbor is a shade less luxuriant; still, Cartagena does not found her charm upon mere natural advantages, though these are great, but upon history and tradition and on the incomparable picturesqueness of the town and of its monumental walls. Built of the finest masonry, and thirty feet at

adorned the vermillion-maker's shirt front. He usually wore a coat of cornflower blue; his round and portly person was still further set off by a clean white waistcoat, and a gold chain and seals which dangled over that broad expanse. When his hostess accused him of being "a bit of a beau," he smiled with the vanity of a citizen whose foible is gratified. His capboards (ormozes, as he called them in the popular dialect) were filled with a quantity of plate that he brought with him. The widow's eyes gleamed as he obligingly helped him to unpack the soup ladles, table-spoons, forks, cruet-stands, tureens,

Style is a Fine Art

Tested by the intellect and the feelings, the law of Sequence is seen to be a curious compound of the two. If we isolate these elements for the purposes of exposition, we shall find that the principle of the first is much simpler and more easy of obedience than the principle of the second. It may be thus stated:

The constituent elements of the conception expressed in the sentence and the paragraph should be arranged in strict correspondence with an inductive or deductive progression.

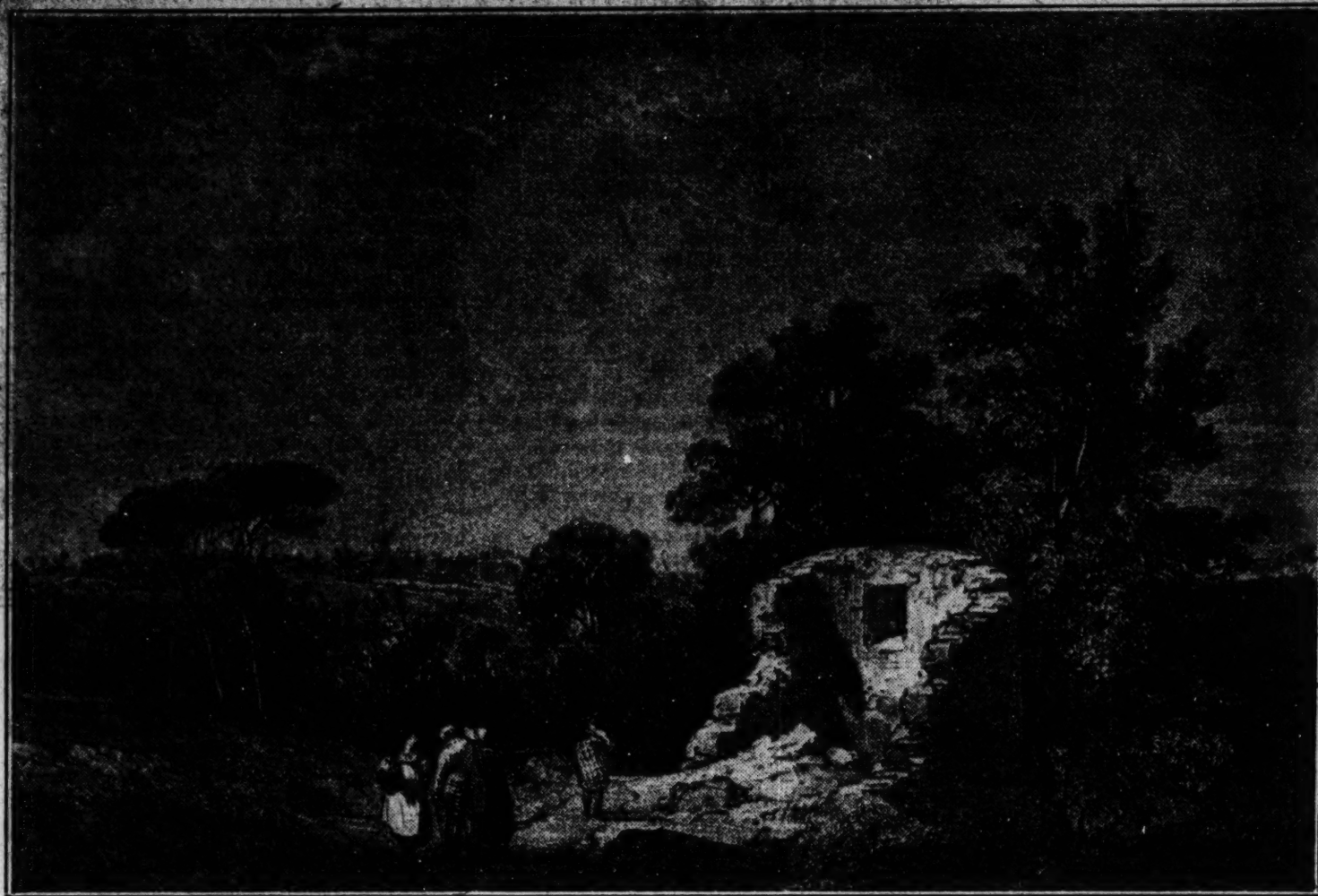
All exposition, like all research, is

noon along the Needham road, and across the bridge, thence pursuing a cross-road through the woods, parallel with the river, which I crossed again at Dedham. Most of the road lay through a growth of young oaks principally. They still retain their verdure, though, looking closely in among them, one perceives the broken sunshine falling on a few here or brightened tufts of shrubbery. In low, marshy spots, on the verge of the meadows or along the river-side, there is a much more marked autumnal change. Whole ranges of bushes are there painted with many variegated hues, not of the brightest tint, but of a sober cheerfulness. I suppose this is owing more to the late rains than to the frost; for a heavy rain changes the foliage somewhat at this season. The first marked frost was seen last Saturday morning. Soon after sunrise it lay, white as snow, over all the grass, and on the tops of the fences, and in the yard, on the heap of firewood. On Sunday, I think, there was a fall of snow, which, however, did not lie on the ground a moment.

There is no season when such pleasant and sunny spots may be lighted on, and produce so pleasant an effect on the feelings, as now in October. The sunshine is peculiarly genial, and in sheltered places, as on the side of a bank, or of a barn or house, one becomes acquainted and friendly with the sunshine. It seems to be of a kindly and homely nature. And the green grass, strewn with a few withered leaves, looks the more green and beautiful for them. In summer or spring, Nature is farther from one's sympathies.—American Note-Books, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Like a Golden Gong

Basili
The sounds are of the Spring.
Herbert
The throats in the orake,
Alone, and hid away,
Beginning to rehearse
His long-considered lay.
Because the blossoms wake
On the elms, the first in flower,
Repeats a broken verse
And tunes it by the hour.
Percy
And his cousin thinks him a dunce,
The blackbird, he who sings
At the top of his voice at once
While the startled woodland rings:
He peals his splendid song
Loud and fluent and clear,
For echo to prolong
And all the world to hear.
Herbert
Now like a golden gong;
Now like a crystal sphere.
Percy
For echo to prolong
And all the world to hear.
—John Davidson



"Ancient Tower," by Richard Parkes Bonington

The Work of Richard Parkes Bonington

If one wished to draw up a catalogue of Bonington's oil paintings and water-colors (as M. Bouvenne has done for his etchings and lithographs) his work might well be divided under three general heads, which indeed are brought into prominence by the study of the splendid group in the Wallace collection, consisting of no less than ten oils and twenty-four water-colors. The most prominent feature in Bonington's art was his work as a painter of the sea and the country. . . . In a second category, now to be briefly examined is a series of works in which the imagination is all powerful. Bonington became more and more closely attached to romanticism, and followed a course parallel to that of Delacroix; nay, perhaps it would be more correct to say that he followed him. This comradeship began in 1825 in the studio in London, which the two artists now shared, resulted, as far as Bonington was concerned, in the production of a small number of imaginative pictures, taken either from Eastern subjects, then very much in vogue, or from historical scenes. . . . Lastly a third series would include the Italian works of Bonington—"The Art of Richard Parkes Bonington," Henri Frantz.

An Old-World Town of Bolivia

Of all the towns of the department of Bolívar, Cartagena is the most picturesque. Not only is it the most old-world town of the department, but of the whole continent of South America. Mexico and Lima have, of course, the air of capitals. Their fine positions and the traditions that hang about them make them interesting and beautiful. Quito and Bogotá, La Paz and Sucre are strange old-world places that have got into a backward, as it were, of time. Santiago de Chile looks towards the Andes, and in the middle of the town rises a hill like those of Edinburgh and Prague. Of Buenos Aires nobody need speak. It is the Paris of the New World. Monte Video is a city set upon a hill, warmed and wind-swept, ever increasing, but still Spanish to the core, with its wide streets and plazas full of flowers.

Rio, Bahia, Santos, Pernambuco, and the Brazilian ports in general are marvels of the tropics, yet Cartagena still holds its own as a thing unique in the New World. No wonder that its citizens call it affectionately Cartagena, or El Corralito de Piedras, in allusion to its ring of walls. The blue, pellucid sea, broken but when a huge, iridescent, tropic fish springs up into the air and falls back with a resounding splash, washes the walls against whose base there plays a ring of milk-white surf. Tall, whispering palm-trees cluster on the sands, their roots in water and their heads in fire. Among them shallow wells are dug, known as "cachimbas," and fresh, cool water fills them within but fifty feet away from the seashore. . . . On a less gigantic scale than Rio de Janeiro (that marvel of the world), without the backing of the Organ

least in height, they ring the city round, giving it an air of Avila, San Geminiano, or of Alguaciles, gone astray in the tropics. In places the walls go sheer down into the sea. In others they take advantage of the natural position of the ground and leave only a narrow road between them and a mangrove swamp. . . . The top of the encircling medieval ramparts is so broad, that four carriages could pass quite easily, and up the inclined plane of masonry a motor-car can—and often does at evening time, when the sea breeze blows freshly . . . perform the circuit of the walls. Such walls, such bastions, and such flanking towers, such massive gates and drawbridges, cast, as they say in South America, a Potosi. So often was the exchequer, far away in Spain, called on for grants to finish them, that tradition says one evening in the Escorial, Philip the Second, the prudent king, whose aphorism was, "Time and myself against three others," dressed me myself up in the black velvet suit, the livery of the House of Austria, was observed by his courtiers to gaze westward earnestly.

He did not speak, as was his wont —is it not historical that when he received the news of the defeat of "La Invincible," as it is called in Spain, he merely looked up from his desk and said, "There is still oak enough in Spain to build another?" So long he gazed that the Duke of Alba asked him, "What is your majesty looking for?" The answer was, "I am looking for the walls of Cartagena. They cost so much, they must be visible from here." "Cartagena and the Banks of the Sinu," R. B. Cunningham Graham.

Goriot's Gorgeous Possessions

In the year 1813 . . . "Father Goriot" had sold his business and retired—to Mme. Vaquer's boarding-house. When he first came there he had taken the rooms now occupied by Mme. Couture; he had paid twelve hundred francs a year like a man to whom five louis more or less was a mere trifle. For him Mme. Vaquer had made various improvements in the three rooms destined for his use, in consideration of a certain sum paid in advance, so it was said, for the miserable Turniture, that is to say, for some yellow cotton curtains, a few chairs of stained wood covered with Utrecht velvet, several wretched colored prints in frames, and wall papers that a little suburban tavern would have disdained. Possibly it was the careless generosity with which Father Goriot allowed himself to be overreached at this period of his life (they called him Monsieur Goriot very respectfully then) that gave Mme. Vaquer the meanest opinion of his business abilities; she looked on him as an imbecile where money was concerned.

Goriot had brought with him a considerable wardrobe, the gorgeous outfit of a retired tradesman who denies himself nothing. Mme. Vaquer's astonished eyes beheld no less than eighteen cambric-fronted shirts, the splendor of their fineness being enhanced by a pair of pins, each bearing a large diamond, and connected by a short chain, an ornament which

dishes, and breakfast services—all of silver, which were duly arranged upon the shelves, besides a few more or less handsome pieces of plate, all weighing no inconsiderable number of ounces; he could not bring himself to part with these gifts that reminded him of past domestic festivals—Balthazar, "Father Goriot."

To Be Able to See Nobody

"I've sent them all!" the King cried in a tone of delight, on seeing Alice. "Did you happen to meet any soldiers, my dear, as you came through the wood?" "Yes, I did," said Alice: "several thousand I should think." "Four thousand two hundred and seven, that's the exact number," the King said, referring to his book. "I couldn't send all the horses, you know, because two of them were wanted in the game. And I haven't sent the two messengers, either. They're both gone to the town. Just look along the road, and tell me if you can see either of them." "I see nobody on the road," said Alice.

"I only wish I had such eyes," the King remarked in a fretful tone. "To be able to see Nobody! And at that distance too! Why, it's as much as I can do to see real people, by this light!"

All this was lost on Alice, who was still looking intently along the road, shading her eyes with one hand. "I see somebody now!" she exclaimed at last. "But he's coming very slowly—and what curious attitudes he goes into!" (For the Messenger kept skipping up and down, and wriggling like an eel, as he came along, with his great hands spread out like fans on each side.)

"Not at all," said the King. "He's an Anglo-Saxon Messenger—and those are Anglo-Saxon attitudes. He only does them when he's happy. His name is Haigha." (He pronounced it so as to rhyme with "mayor.") "I love my love with an H," Alice couldn't help beginning, "because he is Happy. I hate him with an H, because he is Hideous. I fed him with—with Ham-sandwiches and Hay." His name is Haigha, and he lives.

"He lives on the Hill," the King remarked simply, without the least idea that he was joining in the game, while Alice was still hesitating for the name of a town beginning with H. "The other Messenger's called Hatts. I must have two, you know—to come and go. One to come, and one to go." "Use your pardon?" said Alice. "It isn't respectable to beg," said the King.

"I only want that I didn't understand," said Alice. "Why one to come and one to go?" "Don't I tell you?" the King repeated impatiently. "I must have two—to fetch and carry. One to fetch, and one to carry." "Through the Looking Glass," Lewis Carroll.

either inductive or deductive. It groups particulars so as to lead up to a general conception which embraces them all, but which could not be fully understood until they had been estimated; or else it starts from some general conception, already familiar to the mind, and as it moves along, casts its light upon numerous particulars, which are thus shown to be related to it, but which without that light would have been overlooked.

It is surprising how few men understand that Style is a Fine Art, and how few of those who are fastidious in their diction give much care to the arrangement of their sentences, paragraphs, and chapters—in a word, to Composition. The painter distributes his masses with a view to general effect; so does the musician; writers seldom do so. Nor do they usually arrange the members of their sentences in that sequence which shall secure for each its proper emphasis and its determining influence on the others—influences reflected back and influence projected forward.

The law of Sequence, we have seen, rests upon the two requisites of Harmony and Clearness. Men with a delicate sense of rhythm will instinctively distribute their phrases in an order that falls agreeably upon the ear, without monotony, and without an echo of other voices; and men with a keen sense of logical relation will instinctively arrange their sentences in an order that best unfolds the meaning. The French are great masters of the law of Sequence, and, did space permit, I could cite many excellent examples. One brief passage from Royer Collard must suffice: Casualty gathers together, binds, and lends a language to the facts which mere observation leaves scattered and dumb. Each fact reveals that which has gone before and foretells that which is to come.

Obedience to the law of Sequence gives strength by giving clearness and beauty of rhythm; it economizes force and creates music. A very trifling regard of it will mar an effect.

The law of Sequence by no means prescribes that we should invariably state the proposition before its illustrations—the thought before its illustrations—it merely prescribes that we should arrange our phrases in the order of logical dependence and rhythmic cadence, the order best suited for clearness and for harmony. "The nature of the thought will determine the one, our sense of euphony the other," George Henry Lewes.

Hawthorne on a Long Walk

October 7th (1841)—Since Saturday last (it being now Thursday) I have been in Boston and Salem. . . . This morning shone as bright as if it meant to make up for all the dimness of the past days. Our brook, which in the summer was no longer a running stream, but stood in pools along its pebbly course, is now full from one grassy verge to the other, and hurries along with a murmuring rush. It will continue to swell, I suppose, and in winter and spring it will flood all the broad meadows through which it flows. . . . I have taken a long walk this morn-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Defeat of the Veldt

THE South African Dominion, as forged by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, has proved that it was no mere effort of political opportunism. If, when the Boer War was at its height, anybody had prophesied that one of the principal Boer leaders would stand at the head of a party, composed of a majority of the voters of the country, in favor of maintaining the union with the British Commonwealth, he would have been regarded with amazement. However, in the nineteen years which have elapsed since the signing of the Peace of Vereeniging, very much has happened to obliterate the old passions, with the result that when General Hertzog formed his party of secession, he found at the head of the party of union a Boer soldier in every way of far greater distinction than himself, Jan Christian Smuts.

It was a great vision of statecraft which led Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman to determine to trust to the faith of the Boers, and to form all South Africa into one great union, which has come to be known as the Dominion of South Africa. Had he hesitated to take the step, when he did, there can be little doubt that in the crisis of the great war the Boer commandos would have been found once more taking the field against Great Britain. As it was, it was the general who led the Boer forces in the South African War who, as Prime Minister of the Dominion, lent the full weight of his immense authority to casting in the lot of the youngest of the dominions, with those of Australia and Canada, in Armageddon. Because South Africa had been trusted in the formation of the Dominion, the South African forces fought side by side with the other forces of the Commonwealth against Germany. Had it not been for this, it is improbable that even the memory of the way in which the Kaiser had first excited the Boers against Great Britain, and then deserted them when Great Britain demanded an explanation from him, would have been strong enough to prevent their seizing the opportunity to free themselves from the British yoke.

With Louis Botha compelled to remain at home, the task of representing South Africa in the War Cabinet in London fell to General Smuts. And when Jan Smuts returned to Africa, and that splendid patriot Louis Botha passed away, Elijah's mantle passed naturally to the shoulders of the general, with the effect that he found himself at once in opposition to the irreconcilables under General Hertzog. From that day, however, Jan Smuts has never hesitated. The point of view of Hertzog is that of the old Boer of the stoep. He is a veritable descendant of Paul Kruger, whose one idea was the pastoral life of the veldt, which replied to every advance of civilization from the seacoast by a further trek into the interior. If General Hertzog could, he would halt civilization where it was when he was born, and though no doubt he has seen in the diamond fields and gold towns much to encourage him in this point of view, it is a point of view as impossible as was that of Paul Kruger when he replied to the advance of the miners from the south, in the words of the Book of Job, So far, and no farther.

A trained lawyer, and a Cambridge graduate, a man who had seen much of the world, and mixed with all the great statesmen of Europe and America, Jan Smuts knew that the Hertzog outlook was impossible. He knew more than this. He knew that the victory of the party of secession would mean the breaking up of the Dominion with the utmost certainty. All that was progressive in South Africa would rebel against the regime of the veldt. Provinces like the Cape and Natal, which had come into the Union on the direct understanding that it was to be a Dominion of the Commonwealth, would never consent for a moment to go back to the era of Paul Kruger. The very element with which General Hertzog sought to strengthen his party, the Labor vote, was the one most determinedly opposed to him, and was willing to go with him not because they agreed with him on a single point, but because they saw in him their one opportunity of upsetting the present social organization of the country.

In spite of all of this, when General Hertzog hoisted the flag of secession, and named his party the National Party, there was some doubt as to how the vote would go. The Boer farmers of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are perhaps the most reactionary civilized force in the world. They know no more of what the British Commonwealth stands for than does a Bengali baboo. They are still living in the atmosphere that Olive Schreiner described so perfectly in her "Story of an African Farm," and any policy that could offer them the opportunity of putting back the hands of the clock would be sure to meet with their support. It was fortunate for the advanced elements in South Africa that they had with them, in the person of General Smuts, a leader under whom they could combine. In a moment it became apparent that the old cleavage between Boer and British had been healed. The battle, as it developed, proved not to be a racial one, but a temperamental one. Everything that was reactionary hastened into the camp of General Hertzog, with the exception of the extreme Labor men, who joined him, as has been explained, with the object of destruction. Under the standard of General Smuts, on the other hand, there rallied everything which made for the future progress of the Dominion. Even then there was some doubt as to what the ballot box would reveal when the votes were counted. The Boer farmer is a force still very much to be reckoned with in South Africa, and it was felt that he would vote almost to a man for reaction and secession.

When, accordingly, the returns began to come in, and it was seen that the South African Party, the party of General Smuts, was leading heavily from the first, there was a great sense of relief in the land. The shadow of civil war had been lifted, and men felt that never again would secession have so great an opportunity as in the present election. Every year is bound to lend more and

more force to the vision of South Africa as a great country. Now that the once German colonies of East and West Africa have been added unto it, it is indeed a mighty country already, and when the day comes for the joining unto it of the vast territory of Rhodesia, its little white population will understand better the tremendous destinies which were intrusted to their hands on the day on which Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman formed the new Dominion.

Village Industries

THERE is nothing surprising in the fact that the latest proposals of Henry Ford are being hailed as mere dreams. It is not strange to find them being opposed immediately by so-called practical opinion. The surprising thing would be for Mr. Ford to put out any plan whatever, for producing or organizing something in a fashion that might prove beneficial to the multitude, without having it, figuratively at least, greeted with jeers. Practical folk who are honest naturally concern themselves mainly with what is obvious. To them, by his very nature, an inventor is impractical, a dreamer. Those who are not honest sometimes make a lot of talk about being practical, under cover of which they do their utmost to gain control of an "impractical inventor," in order to smother his dreams, and to make him practical, and unproductive, like themselves. About everything that Henry Ford has achieved, so far, has been accomplished in opposition to the current of common thought, not with it. Even the cheap motor car was impractical when he first set himself to realize it. Likewise it was impractical to allow huge profits from manufacturing to flow down amongst the machinists, artisans, and laborers who actually produced the manufactured article, until Henry Ford did it. It was impractical to make the employment of individuals contingent upon their personal decency outside of the factories, until the Ford ideas of welfare supervision were put into effect.

So Mr. Ford's latest proposal, in this first stage of comment upon it, appears to be regarded as beyond practical realization. Yet all that he suggests is that the cities have become objectionable through industrial concentration, and that everybody would be better off if the overcrowding could be relieved by pushing the factories out into the country districts. Cities are now too big to be natural, he says. They cause an unnatural restlessness. At the same time, they are robbing agriculture of its man power, robbing the worker and the manufacturer of normal living conditions, and making the whole business of production and distribution of necessary commodities artificial and costly. He believes that if factories are set up in the villages and small towns, there will follow great benefits for humanity. There will be countless small industrial centers. Factories can use the waterpower of small streams. Their workers can live in the open, enjoy the light and air of the country, and find time for the working of farms. By the same token, the sparse population of the countryside will be revived by the incoming of the factory. The farmers and their families can rehabilitate themselves by working in the factories in the off seasons. Community life will be stimulated. Everybody will be happier.

Why not? The plan is essentially one that has been often advocated, by dreamers who specialize in sociology instead of in manufacturing. The Ford proposal gains its distinction partly from the fact that it is already being put into effect. It underlies the recent development at Dearborn, where Mr. Ford has his residence, and his weekly periodical, and his tractor factory. It is being worked out in another community, 10 miles farther out from Detroit, where a factory employing 250 men makes valves for the Ford cars and tractors. It is the basis for new industrial activities in a number of other small communities. These things give an earnest of what decentralization means. Small farming is flourishing, without detriment to the factory activities, although the increase of farm products is not yet such as to attract special attention. Yet what is being done is barely enough, it seems, to offer an object lesson. One of the things that it may be expected to show is whether or no farming will be successful under a plan that contemplates the elimination of horses and cows. The Ford plan assumes that tractors will replace horses for farm work, and that cereals will provide food substitutes for both milk and beef. Perhaps this very consideration is a reassuring feature of the plan. Certainly the farming districts of the United States that need most to be rehabilitated are the districts where horses are few and milch herds are coming to be looked upon as unprofitable.

What this Ford idea would do for a district like New England, if it could be properly applied there, is more than one can undertake to say. There are those who believe that the centralization of industry is the true explanation of New England's agricultural decline. It is not merely that young people from the farms have sought their opportunity in the cities. It is rather that the opportunities which the farming districts once offered have been progressively eliminated by the centralizing of farm industries farther west. New England farmers of two or three generations ago were wont to keep their farms well stocked with cattle through the summer, using their land fully for pasture, confident of being able to turn that value into money by selling their surplus stock to some Boston drover in the fall. They can have no such confidence nowadays. Raising of beef cattle is a precarious venture, dependent upon a price made in the Chicago market.

The Ford plan, after all, is a natural corollary of the Ford automobile. It really presupposes the motorizing of city and farm life. The diffusion of great urban populations through the country districts becomes feasible on the basis of cheap motor transit for everybody, when it would be questionable on the basis of rail transportation lines. Automobiles have minimized the effect of distances in the relations of all sorts of people with one another. Those people who would have been bound to the cities in the old days are already, individually, reaching out into the country for places of residence, even though still held to the city as regards their daily work. Such an individual movement, however, can bring about no great change, or go far to eliminate urban crowding. So long as great factories cluster thick upon the cities, urban congestion will continue and urban

conditions will be unnatural and artificial. They will tend to stunt and warp humanity, instead of giving it free opportunity for natural development. Thus anything that the Detroit manufacturer can do to promote industrial decentralization will be worthy of general attention. It may evolve a better state of things.

Canada and West Peterboro

THE recent by-election in West Peterboro, Ontario, at which the government candidate was defeated by the Liberal, George M. Gordon, is only one more indication of the uncertainty which at present prevails in Canadian politics. So tremendous are the changes which have taken place since the return of Sir Robert Borden's Union Party to power, late in 1917, that few of the old criteria for forming a judgment as to the probable march of political events are today available. Canada is the only country of any importance which has not had a general election since the signing of the armistice, and every month that goes by makes it more clear that the present House of Commons is very far from being really representative of the country.

To be satisfied on this point it is only necessary to consider the new factors which have entered Canadian politics during the past year or so. Thus, it is little more than a year since the Farmers Party began to nominate candidates for Parliament, yet during that time, the Farmers, have been successful in 68 contests, provincial and Dominion, whilst a Farmer government has been in power in Ontario since the November of 1919. The Farmers Party was, moreover, successful last November at the by-election in East Elgin, a constituency which, up to that time, had always been regarded as a Conservative stronghold. In Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the Farmers have strong representation, and in Alberta and Saskatchewan, whilst the governments are Liberal in name, they claim to be Farmer governments in reality.

Then, another new factor in Dominion politics is Labor, and it is practically an unknown factor. At present, there is only one Labor member in the Canadian House of Commons, but this is no indication of the actual strength of the party. The recent alliance of the Labor Party with the Farmers Party has given the former a standing which it never possessed before, whilst its remarkable successes in the provincial field, where it has elected 32 members in the various provincial assemblies during the past year, shows that, in a Dominion election, Labor is a force to be reckoned with.

The fact of the matter is that a general election in Canada, in the near future, would seem to be inevitable, and it is worthy of note that little attempt has been made either by members of the government or by the government press to minimize the significance of the latest government defeat at West Peterboro. The position is not difficult to gauge. As a result of the general election in 1917, Sir Robert Borden was returned to power with a solid majority of 80. The last two years, however, have witnessed several notable defections to the Progressive and Liberal oppositions. Several government supporters have withdrawn from political life, including Sir Robert, a host in himself; a number are, for one reason or another, almost continuously absent from Ottawa; whilst 10 of the 15 by-elections held since 1917 have gone against the government, and in no instance has a government candidate gained a seat. As a result of these depletions, Mr. Arthur Meighen's present majority in the House is reduced to about 20, and it is evident that, during the session which opens today, a tremendous effort will be made by a United opposition to bring about the defeat of the government and compel an appeal to the country.

The Gentle Art

ONCE water-color drawing was known as "The Gentle Art"—gentle it was and beloved by gentle, kindly collectors. Today water-color drawing has developed into water-color painting, dashing rather than gentle, as those who visit the exhibition of water-color paintings about to be held in Boston will realize. Three masters of this medium will be represented. Winslow Homer, Sargent, and Dodge MacKnight will be honored by groups of their water-color paintings, and if only the work of Hercules Brabazon Brabazon, the English squire who painted for love, and became famous, to his own great astonishment near the end of his career, could also be shown, the Boston collection of water-color paintings would be a perfect representation of the art. The greatest exponent of them all, he who included in his own person the highest achievement in both water-color drawing and water-color painting, Turner, must wait for another occasion. Perhaps some day it will be possible for the National Gallery of London to lend to America, from its immense store of Turner water colors, a representative collection of this master's achievement, from the day when, as a boy, he worked with Girtin at making water-color drawings, flushes of color on careful designs, to the water-color paintings of his last period.

"The Gentle Art" has still its great admirers and its patient practitioners. In England and America examples are still shown in exhibitions, shy and often lovely protests against the brilliant rush of modern life which water-color painting may be said to exemplify. Visitors to Barrie's play, "Mary Rose," are given gleams of the interest some still feel in "The Gentle Art." It was like Barrie to introduce this touch showing two collectors "delaying the action of the play" as it is called, to boast to one another of their "finds" in early English water colors, and to discover that they had been buying through their ears not through their eyes.

Water-color drawing has been called an essentially English art. So it is. It was England that gave to "The Gentle Art" its tender beauty, its unsophisticated familiarity, and treated the white paper as a masterful but reverent ingredient, often making a foreground by means of a few scrawls of color on the white surface; but of course water color was practiced long before the English developed it into a minor national art. Almost all the great masters, including Titian, Rembrandt, Dürer, Claude, and Rubens, employed it in making their sketches.

But this minor national art really began in England with the topographical draftsmen, and the ill-paid drawing masters who were employed by noblemen and landed gentry to make drawings of their castles and estates. How natural that the laborious artist, after setting the baronial hall accurately on paper, should enliven the drawing with a flush of blue for the sky, a sweep of green for the grass, and a splash of white for a high light! And how natural for the more ardent among these topographical artists, suddenly, in their drawings, to make nature more important than the baronial hall! So the art of water-color drawing was shaped, and seeing its possibilities men of great talent, even of genius, were drawn to it and the world became the richer by the work of Alexander and John Cozens, de Wint, Cotman, Girtin, and Turner.

"Girtin opened the gates and Turner entered in," runs the saying. There is no doubt that Thomas Girtin, that youth of genius, showed the way to Turner in water-color drawing, and there is no doubt that Turner actually said, "Had Tom Girtin lived, I should have starved." Turner developed slowly, and in his early period he took hints and way-showings freely and audaciously from his predecessors and contemporaries; but Turner would have been still Turner had he learnt nothing from Girtin. He knew a good thing when he saw it, and he knew that in Girtin's water-color drawings there was something that, at that time, he had not yet divined. Later on he passed from an adept in "The Gentle Art" to an adept in the dashing art of water-color painting, and if a dozen of the later period Turner water colors could be shown alongside the Winslow Homers, the Sargents, and the Dodge MacKnights, would it not be found that the wizard still holds his own?

Editorial Notes

WITH the opening of its new Legislature a new era dawns for India. That there are many difficulties, some of which are causing a certain amount of apprehension to the British Government and will require very careful handling, goes without saying, but it is generally considered that a sound decision was reached when it was decided to appoint Lord Reading to the post of Viceroy. Justice rather than the sword has been the secret of British rule in India; and it is, no doubt, to foster this tradition that the present appointment has been made. If British rule is to prosper and be able to meet and overcome the problems which will arise in the future, the Ten Commandments must be respected east of Suez, and who can enforce them better than the Lord Chief Justice of England?

THE settlement of the frontier limits of the newly formed nations appears to be as hopeless a task as tilting at windmills, for all the definite results accomplished. Look at Poland. It was given a border by the League of Nations; it asked for another; and it obtained still another at the Riga Conference. A country which once spread over immense territory, like Lithuania or Poland, may have an historical, an ethnic, or a strategic frontier. Offer it the ethnic and it may refuse to rest content until it secures its strategic boundary. If Italy appeared to be going too far in the Trentino when she moved her boundary line to the Brenner, it was only because she realized that her military safety against attack lay just there. In the same way, nations whose flanks once rested on the Baltic and the Black Sea forget with difficulty the intervening migrations and ethnic changes. The banal consequences of the lust of conquest and subjugation which was the absorbing occupation of medieval kings are being reaped, today, in the contention and strife which nearly every boundary decision engenders.

VOCATIONAL guidance, bureaux for which are being set up in schools and colleges in certain sections of the United States, will be praiseworthy indeed when it succeeds in getting major emphasis placed upon the rendering of service rather than the obtaining of position. The all too frequent pervading atmosphere of the halls of professional and vocational schools alike is, I am after that knowledge, investment in which will bring me the largest financial returns. Whereas, carved above the entrance of every school and college there should be something like this, "Enter that you may better serve." Dean J. V. Denney, of Ohio State University, hit the mark squarely when he recently declared: "All this talk about getting jobs and degrees puts forward wrong ideas of education. For the undergraduate, getting a job is not so important a consideration as the rendering of superior service after the job is obtained. Training for a specific job usually results in the neglect of some of the higher aims of education in favor of the element of skill."

IN spite of the length of time which has elapsed since Galsworthy's "The Skin Game" was put on the New York boards and declared by several American critics to be a war play, though "entirely within a solution of symbolism," no one has come forward to challenge the odd interpretation. Mr. Galsworthy was said to have had Germany, England and Belgium in mind, and the innuendo was thrown out that the author probably intended the butler to be Montenegro and the off-stage noises to be Japan! But then, the public's timorous silence may not be difficult to explain. Bernard Shaw has shown us what terribly insistent and positive persons established theatrical critics can be, reminding one of those challenging lines of "Bombastes Furioso":

Who dares this pair of boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face.

Now that Mr. Briand has declared the Treaty of Versailles "off," the armchair growler against Germany can take some considerable comfort by remembering what that country has already done in reparation. She has delivered coal, she has fulfilled much contained in the disarmament clauses, given up her fleet, replaced merchant ships, helped to restore Louvain Library, dismantled Heligoland and other forts, and so forth. It is well to be thankful for comparatively small mercies. And then, too, it is good to recall the fact that if the Allies cannot control Germany, she fails miserably in the effort to control herself. For Berlin has no power over armed Munich, and Munich, as may well be imagined, has not the slightest influence over Berlin.